JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,514—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1895.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th Oct.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th "
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE .... 14th Nov. 1895.
R. RUBATTINO .... 12th Dec. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1895

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.

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P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS,—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, about the 26th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 29th October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 24th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 30th October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained (on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,937 tons, about the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, about the 28th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCENT OF ODOROUS MAY.

The Stock of Fine Perfumes carried by KEMP & Co., Ld., is probably the largest and most varied in India, and buyers are invited to inspect it.

In addition to the Fine Perfumes of their own manufacture, including the

CELEBRATED GYMKHANA BOUQUET

which is the finest perfume

PRODUCED IN INDIA,

they have a full line of the following firms' productions :—

ENGLISH.—Atkinson, Bayley, Piesse, Blondeau, Gosnell, Crown Co.
FRENCH.—Gelle's, Grimault, Roger's, Rimmel.
AMERICAN.—Lundborg, Lazell.
GERMAN.—Fauna
and others.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BRIGHT, SPARKLING AND PURE.

THE AERATED WATERS
manufactured by
KEMP & Co., LD.,
EXCEL

over those of other makers, owing to the attention and care given to their manufacture by the large experienced Staff employed by the Company in this branch.

The Purity of the Water is secured by a perfect system of filtration, and all materials, essences and ingredients are of the finest qualities procurable, whilst the process of manufacture is scientifically

UP TO DATE.

	per doz.
Soda, Potash and Aerated Waters	As. 12
All other Kinds	Re. 1

delivered free in Bombay.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD., HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.
HATS AND HELMETS.
TIES AND SCARVES
OF THE LATEST WEST END SHAPES.
STRAW HATS AND TWEED CAPS.
TRAVELLING MAUDS AND RUGS,
TOWELS AND SHEETING.
SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.
OXFORD & COLOURED PRINT SHIRTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE Company's Establishment at MAHABLESHWAR is now OPEN and is Well Stocked with MEDICINES, STORES, WINES, SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT, PLATED AND FANCY GOODS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

GOLF CLUBS AND BALLS.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have received a fresh supply of the following from Forgan and Park :—

Play Clubs or Drivers.
Spoons of Sizes.
Putters.
Brassy Spoons.
Cleeks.
Irons.
Left Hand Drivers.
Eclipse Golf Balls.
"A 1" Golf Balls.
Golf Carriers.
Registering Cards.
Left Hand Bulger Drivers.
Right Hand Bulger Drivers.
Bulger Brassies.
Lifting Irons.
Mashies.
Iron Niblicks.
Brassy Niblicks.

BOMBAY.} PHILLIPS & CO., LD. }POONA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A
MARVELLOUS SEWING MACHINE

A RELIABLE TREADLE SEWING MACHINE.
Rs. 25 only.

THE "IDEAL" TREADLE,
Rs. 25.
Rs. 25 SEWING MACHINE,

Is one of the latest and most economical Treadle Sewing Machines now being sold. It is well and strongly made of pig iron ; all the working parts of the machine are of brass and gun metal nickle-plated. It is furnished with an adjustable Treadle, which makes it possible for either children or adults to use it ; it also requires very little pressure to run it, thus doing away with the injurious effects caused by working machines in which a great deal of heavy power is required to run them. The whole machine takes apart by unscrewing a few nuts, and it can be packed flat in a box or trunk for taking away or when moving from place to place. The only tools necessary to put it together are a wrench and screw-driver.

NOTE THE PRICE.
ONLY RS. 25 EACH.

A RELIABLE TREADLE SEWING MACHINE.
Rs. 25 only.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.

—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"UP TO DATE"
STYLES
IN
GENTLEMENS'
HATS.

BLACK FELTS.
COLORED FELTS.
STRAW BOATERS.
SUN HATS, & HELMETS.
TWEED CAPS.
DRESS HATS.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents :—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.
40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.
DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA WATER MACHINES.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1896
LETTS' DIARIES
ARE
NOW READY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

COVERED with Membrane, not with Gelatine, hence Superior to all others for Urethral complaints.

SOLD by all First-class CHEMISTS In India.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The Application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form, as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOILET LUXURIES

In India, the Luxuries of other Countries become necessaries." This is especially so in the case of some Toilet Articles.

The first and foremost placed upon the Toilet of every Lady and Gentleman in India (or, indeed, elsewhere) should be occupied by

KEMP'S CELEBRATED
EQUATORIAL HAIR
DOUCHE.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

and this should be accompanied by

KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir.
KEMP'S Areca Nut Tooth Paste.
KEMP'S Toilet Pelliculin (for the Skin).
KEMP'S Pure Violet Powder.
KEMP'S Various Tooth Soaps, Pastes and Powders, Hair Lotions, White and Roseate Hair Oils, Cold Cream, Glycerine and Cucumber, etc., etc.

FULL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. R. PAREL GYMKHANA.

AN INVITATION ALFRESCO DANCE,
ON NOVEMBER 5TH.
AN
ALFRESCO CALICO DANCE,
ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1895.

A. SAWYERS,
Honorary Secretary.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NADIR," 2,041 Tons, Captain W. J. CREBBIN, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 26th October, 1895.

Excellent accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "AZAMOR," 3,085 Tons, Captain NICHOLLS, will SAIL on or about the 1st Nov. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 22nd October, 1895.

NOTICE.

LOST.—ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 2035, of Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., standing on the name of the Undersigned. Finder rewarded. Due notice is also given to the Company.

NOWROJEE CURSETJEE DHONDY,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

RE GODFREY ERMEN'S PATENT "DIAMOND GLAZED THREAD."

To Messrs. ERMEN AND ROBY,
Patricroft, Manchester.

DEAR SIRS,—We admit that in using the word "Diamond" on the Cards of Cotton Thread dealt in by our Firm we have wrongfully Infringed your Trade Mark as such word "Diamond" is the exclusive property of your Firm.

We BIND ourselves NOT TO USE the said word "Diamond" in future on any of our Cards, Tickets and Labels. We also undertake to ERASE or OBLITERATE the word "Diamond" from all our Cards and not to use similar Tickets and Labels at any time hereafter.—Dated this 14th Day of October, 1895.

The Mark of + CHAMPABAI, Owner of the Firm of MOWJI KESHAVJI.

Messrs. BLAND AND NOBLE, Bombay.
Attorneys for Messrs. Ermen and Roby.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—
—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—
—HATTERS.

PEASE, SON & CO.,

WHISKY BLENDERS,
LEITH, LONDON, AND DARLINGTON.
[ESTABLISHED 1808.]

B. O. S. ⁎ ⁑ ⁂ WHISKIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	" 6-8 "	100
Vevey Courts	" 6-0 "	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.
May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND A CONFECTIONER'S FURNITURE, SEWING MACHINES, JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, some household furniture, consisting of chairs, easy chairs, sofas, round, writing, dressing, washing, and dining tables, sideboards, mirror-door almirahs, chest of drawers, cabinets, cloth presses, pictures, double and single bedsteads, and a confectioner's furniture, consisting of glass jars, brass scale, lamps, ornaments, marble-topped tables and counter bentwood chairs, dumb waiter, writing table, mirrors, cupboards, filters, tea urn, show cases, and a small quantity of oilmanstores, &c.,

By order of Nusserwanjee Eduljee and on account and risk of the Sewing Machine Co., Ld., (now in liquidation.)—

32 cases new home Pfaff and Nauman Sewing Machines.

On account and risk of the concerned—

45 gold and silver English lever hunting and open face watches will be sold in small lots suitable to purchasers.

8 pearl bangles.
3 diamond rings.
1 gold locket.
4 gold spectacles and folders.
1 gold brooch with coin.
5 ruby rings.
2 safya rings.
2 pearl necklaces.
1 ruby hoop ring.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, October 23, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable household furniture and effects of L. A. WATKINS, Esq. (changing his residence), consisting of French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a nearly new cottage pianoforte by S. ROSE and Co., Parian figures, Persian carpets, travelling ice-chest, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building," Hornby Row, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office, the valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebhramjee Hasoojee, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of well-seasoned teak and blackwood dining and drawing-room furniture, designed and executed by Madras carpenters, under the owner's supervision, consisting of drawing-room suits, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, mahogany teak and blackwood revolving office tables, handsome single and double bivelled mirror almirahs, dressing and washhand tables to match, easy and light chairs, marble tables, ottomans, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bandora, next to the Convent School, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., photographic apparatus, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of F. H. ORFORD SHERMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 29th, and WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Malabar Castle," Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts, Deschamp, and McKenzie, also Rutnagherry-made furniture, best electro-platedware by Elkington, Treacher's glass and porcelainware, a nearly new walnutwood grand cottage pianoforte by Frederick Keog, London, in very good order, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, valuable oil-paintings, large-size marble clock striking hours and half-hours, English ice-box, rich table ornaments, rich China and Japanese Satsuma flower vases and jars, first-rate table and hanging lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, a large collection of choice plants, &c, the property of the Right Reverend Dr. L. G. MYLNE, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Worlee Road, in the bungalow belonging to the late Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. W. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few pairs of best tan leather boots and shoes and 3 gentlemen's saddles, made by Messrs. Creet Brothers, of Cawnpore—Apply to CRAWFORD and Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, October 23, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, one sweet-toned harmonium by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate engravings and pictures, Persian and Brussel's carpets, one handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of R. C. McINTYRE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

On account of the concerned—

D—14—1 case cotton umbrellas, sea-water damaged.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis in very good order.
1 powerful C. B. chestnut pony, very quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
2 set of second-hand brass-mounted double and 1 set of single harness.
1 Mexican stock saddle.
1 strong-built square landau in very good order, with a handsome strong grey Arab horse and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, English-made household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., in very good order, one American organ with 16 stops, handsome oil-paintings and pictures, Brussel's and Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of A. E. CLERKE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF ORIENTAL ARTISTIC STYLE FURNITURE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Row, Fort, the very valuable oriental style artistic furniture made at the Kalabhawan Technical Institute, Baroda, consisting of large cabinets, devonports, wardrobes, almiras, wall brackets, corner cabinets, chiffoniers, dining tables, rocking chairs, teapoys, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, October 23, 1895.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	= "	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,928,000	= "	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS —The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On which interest is allowed as under, viz :—
If fixed for six months, 4 per cent. p. a.
If fixed for twelve months, 4½ per cent. p. a.
If fixed for two or three years, 4½ per cent. p. a.

Deposits are also received for shorter periods, the rates for which can be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	" 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA. BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

It is sold in England at the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 6s. 6d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

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McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland, H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under :—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES :

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona, Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a. for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IF you are asked to insure your life, ask the agent what sort of a contract he proposes to give you. You ought to know exactly what he proposes to give you for your money. If he has a sample copy of the Policy he proposes to you, compare it with the NEW YORK LIFE'S "ACCUMULATION POLICY." Notice particularly the Restrictions and Conditions in any other policy and Proposal Form, and compare them with the ONE REQUIREMENT OF THE "ACCUMULATION POLICY" THAT THE PREMIUMS BE PAID.

For Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR	Rs. 30	Per Dozen Quarts.
GLENFALLOCH	" 26	" " "
COCKTAIL	" 26	" " "

To be had from
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.,
Fort.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Kurrachee Ice Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4 p.m.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Rajpootana entered and the steamer City of Edinburgh left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Pemba, Dwarka, and Ormidal entered the dock yesterday.

A Tram Accident.—On Monday morning, Abu Esub, a Memon hawker, met with a serious accident. While attempting to jump from the car, on the Hornby Road, his foot slipped, and he fell on the ground. A rear-wheel of the car passed over his foot. The injured man was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where his foot was amputated.

Tired of his Life.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, held an inquest touching the death of Abdul Tayub Abdul Ali, a Borah, aged twenty-two. The deceased had been ailing for some time, and getting tired of life, left his house, at Ful Gully, on Monday afternoon, and went to the maidan with the determination to destroy himself. He jumped into a well on the Esplanade, and when the body was taken out life was found to be extinct. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Naughty Continong	Anon
Reminiscences of Scotland		Godfrey
Valse	Recit D'Amour	Waldteufel
Selection	Falka	Chassaigne
Quadrille	Lights O'London	Coote
Mazurka	Am Neckarstrante	Schlay

Reward for a Gallant Rescue.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bhagu, a Hindu woman, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. The circumstances under which the attempt was made have already been published. The woman said that she adopted this rash measure, as her husband ill-treated her. She promised not to do it again, and the magistrate fined her Rs. 5, which amount, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to her rescuer, Bala Mahadu.

A Den of Gamblers.—Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sloane charged Damodhar Jetha and eight others with gaming in a common gaming-house. The first accused, who once before was fined for a similar offence, was also charged with keeping a gaming-house. He said that he did not charge the players anything for the use of the room. His Worship convicted whole of the men, and fined the first accused Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 2 each.

Cricket.—A match will be played on the Gymkhana ground, to-day (Wednesday), at 1-30 sharp, between the Gymkhana Rugby Football Team and The Bankers. The teams are :—The Bankers—A. Barlow, C. F. Tevick, J. Black, G. H. Townsend, H. Matheson, P. H. Merryweather, T. B. Peterkin, A. G. Stephen, R. T. Wilson, A. Young, and A. Mackay ; Rugby Football Team—M. Reid, T. S. Hudson, P. F. Fischer, W. H. Cole, V. K. Birch, H. E. John, E. C. Bradford, Capt. J. C. Remington, V. E. Booth, E. T. Christie, and T. H. Thorburn.

Objectionable Persons on Frere Road.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Mary Mitchell and Ellen Terry were charged with indecent behaviour in a public place. The accused women were often warned by the police not to accost people going along the road, but they persisted in doing so, and on Monday night made improper overtures to a European missionary. The magistrate convicted them on the evidence before him, and fined them Rs. 10 each, observing that this sort of conduct must be stopped.

Death from Heart-Disease.—An inquest was held at the morgue, yerterday, on view of the body of Ballu Keshav, a mill-hand, aged twenty-six. Deceased attended his work in the Maneckji Petit mill on Monday morning. The action of his heart suddenly stopped, and he fell dead on the spot. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.—Another inquest was held at the morgue by the coroner touching the death of Abdulla Sheikh Saider. The deceased, who was a lad of nine, and suffering from severe pain in the chest, drank a quantity of castor oil. He died while being taken to the J. J. Hospital. The medical opinion being that he died in consequence of the failure of heart's action, the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The Jubilee Dispensary at Dharampore.—Dr. Sorabjee Dosabhoy Nadirsha and his wife, Dr. Dhunbaijee Sorabjee Nadirsha, have been appointed physician and lady physician of the Jubilee Dispensary at Dharampore, which was established by the Rajah of that place in commemoration of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress ; and they leave Bombay this week to take charge of their respective offices. Dr. Sorabjee Nadirsha has been in charge of the Fort Charitable Dispensary as one of its honorary physicians for the last fifteen years, and is well-known among Parsee Freemasons as a zealous member of the craft. Bai Dhunbai Nadirsha obtained a medical certificate at the Grant Medical College about seven years ago, and held the Lady Dufferin medical scholarship. She afterwards practised as a lady physician in Bombay, and in the course of her practice was called to give medical assistance to the families of native princes and chiefs, especially of Dharampore.

A Ghastly Discovery at Naigaum Road.—Yesterday afternoon, a policeman doing duty at some distance from a field adjoining Naigaum Road noticed a most offensive smell, and going to the place from whence it came he saw the dead body of a Hindu suspended from a tree by means of a rope. The body was found to be in a greatly decomposed state. The news was at once communicated to the Head Police Office, and thereupon the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Gell, and Sirdar Mir Abdulally Khan Bahadur, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, repaired to the scene, and commenced an inquiry into the matter. It appeared that life must have been extinct at least forty-eight hours before, and it is a curious circumstance that although it is by no means an unfrequented spot the body should have remained there undiscovered so long. The deceased seems to have been about 22 years of age. It was apparent that the man must have committed suicide. An inquest will be held to-day by the coroner.

The Curry Road Private School.—A correspondent writes :—The prize-distribution of this school took place at the Hermitage, on Friday afternoon. The school, which has been in existence for over two years, is mainly attended by the indigenous poor of the locality, and has hitherto been unable to secure either registration or grants-in-aid from the Municipality, notwithstanding the non-existence of any recognised school there. In January last, however, Messrs. Venayekrao, H. and S. Govindrao, and other gentlemen took this school in hand, and lately it was examined up to four Marathi standards, and prizes given away. Several encouraging speeches were made. Mr. N. N. Khothare's presence on the occasion in a measure pleased the poor parents of the boys attending the school. Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Pitale, Messrs. Raghunathrao Molap, B. Manker, and others in attendance also lent *éclat* to the proceedings. Mr. Navalker served hot coffee, nosegays, and *pan-sopari* to the assemblage. An application has been made to the Joint Schools Committee to register the school for grants-in-aid, and the committee undertake to see this school becomes really deserving of support. It is a pity that in this thickly populated locality there should be no recognised public school.

The Borough Polytechnic Institute has now settled down to work in earnest. Technical and other classes in a variety of subjects are held throughout the week, and numerous social agencies provide pleasant recreation for members. The Institute is situated in the Borough-road, a minute's walk from St. George's-circus.

It is a question whether the stringing of electric wires in cities and villages will not destroy a large proportion of the trees. Complaint is made in several cities that where the wires pass through the foliage the trees in nearly every instance have died, presumably from the effects of the electric current. It has been noticed also that the death of the trees almost invariably follows a season of rain, when the wet leaves are good conductors of electricity and carry it from the wires to the trees. In some cases the death of trees has been caused by wires supposed to be thoroughly insulated, the covering having been rubbed off the wires by the friction of the branches when moved by the wind. The evidence that the trees have been killed by electricity is furnished by the fact that in numberless instances the trees through which the wires pass died in an hour during a storm, while those standing a few feet from the wires were uninjured. These results will raise the question as to the liability of electric light companies for the damage caused by the killing of shade trees.

NEW SCHOOL IN RAJKOTE.

On Saturday, the 12th instant, at 9-15 a.m., Captain G. B. O'Donnell, Assistant Political Agent, Holar Prant, performed the ceremony of opening the Rajkote State Middle School. Invitations for the occasion were issued by Mr. Motichand Tulsi, the State Karbhari of Rajkote, on behalf of the Minor Thakore Saheb, and a large number responded to them. The building and its compound were tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, and a guard-of-honour was present to welcome the visitors. At 9 a. m., Captain and Mrs. O'Donnell, accompanied by Mr. Motichand Tulsi, arrived and were conducted to their seats by the Minor Thakore Saheb. Mr. Motichand Tulsi, the State Karbhari of Rajkote, in requesting Captain O'Donnell to declare the school open, said :—

Captain O'Donnell, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all here this morning. It is hardly a year since we met in the adjoining building of the Savjibhai Dharamshala, when our worthy Captain O'Donnell was pleased to declare the Rajkote Middle School open. It now gives infinite pleasure to me, and it must do so to you also, that we are honoured by the same officer to-day, who has kindly consented to perform the important ceremony of declaring this new building of the Rajkote Middle School open. I need not repeat, ladies and gentlemen, those observations which I had occasion to make on the 1st of November last, when the school was started. I must, however, observe that the ever increasing number of boys seeking admission into the Kathiawar High School has made the opening of a middle school imperative, as the maximum number of boys on the roll of that school is under orders not to exceed 500. As appears from the letter of Mr. Turkhar, Educational Inspector, Kathiawar, dated the 2nd October, 1894, there were at that time nearly 150 boys seeking admission in the Kathiawar High School, whereas there was room for 50 boys only in that school. Under the circumstances there were nearly 100 boys seeking admission for the study of English, but for whom there was no provision, and the question of what to do with those boys was pressing for solution. Ladies and gentlemen, it was at such a time that Mr. Turkhar wrote to me to open a Middle School as a State school, as he saw no other way of meeting the demand that would be made on the Department by the boys mentioned above for the study of English. I therefore obtained the sanction of the Political Agent, through Captain O'Donnell, the Assistant Political Agent, Holar Prant, and I am glad to say that both the officers readily accorded their sanction to such an important measure. That there was an urgent need for a school like this is quite apparent from the fact that nearly 160 boys at once appeared for admission, though Mr. Turkhar thought that about a hundred were unprovided for. There being no building ready for the school at the time the boys were accommodated in the Savjibhai Dharamshala, and it is now highly pleasing to us all that the building we are now in is ready to accomodate all the boys of the school for the present. The building of the new Middle School is so situated as to afford equal convenience to the boys coming from the Town and the Pura as well as the civil station. It has a large compound, as you all see, and the sanitary arrangements are as everyone would desire them to be. Due care has been taken for the health of the students attending the school. The building though architecturally simple is solid, and great credit is due to our Agency Engineer, Mr. Booth, to whose eminent skill so many of the public buildings in Rajkote owe their beauty. The present building has cost us nearly Rs.16,000, which, together with the cost of the land occupied, which is nearly 18,000 square yards, will make a very big sum. This school will teach upto the third standard. At present we have of course the first standard, but when the examination takes place next month those who will pass will be promoted to the second, and of these those who pass next year will be promoted to the third standard. It is arranged to abolish the first standard from the ~~Kathiawar High School~~ in November next, ~~and that~~ standard will solely be taught in this school. When all these arrangements come into operation, I am sure the present building will hardly accomodate all the boys. There are at present about 150 students in the school, and immediately after the examination we expect about a hundred more. If the rate at which the number increases at present continues, I think some addition to the building will have soon to be made. The present staff of the school consists of the headmaster, who is a graduate of the Bombay University, and four assistants. If, as we expect, the number of boys increases after the ensuing examination, addition will have to be made to the staff also. The physical education of the students is also not to be neglected. A suitable gymnasium will be provided for their use, and they will have cricket apparatus also. The school will also have a library attached to it for the benefit of the students and the teachers. In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I have to thank you one and all for gracing this occasson with your presence. I take this opportunity to thank particularly Captain O'Donnell, who always takes keen interest in matters educational and others which are calculated to promote the welfare of the public. I must mention here that what little I have been able to do for this State is due mostly to the kind support I have from time to time received from Captain O'Donnell and all other Prant Officers and Political Agents who have been in charge of this Province ever since this State came under management. With these brief remarks I request you, Captain O'Donnell, to declare this building for the Rajkote State Middle School open. Ladies and gentlemen, after this ceremony is performed, Mrs. O'Donnell will kindly distribute the prizes.

Some of the boys and girls having then gone through several pieces of recitation, Captain O'Donnell rose and said : Ladies and Gentlemen,—Sometime last century Lord North was to have spoken on the American War, and he prepared an elaborate speech and rehearsed it many a time in his cabbage garden, and after a fortnight he got it entirely to himself ; but when he came to speak it vanished. He stared at the Lord Chancellor for some time and said "My Lords, I perceive that you are not cabbage," and he sat down. I would not reduce you, gentlemen, to cabbages, but the fact is that Mr. Motichand last night asked me to declare this school open; and during the dim light of the night I elaborated a speech, but somehow it has evaporated. However, I must thank Mr. Motichand very sincerely indeed for having done me the honour of asking me to declare this school open, because there is no subject in which I take a greater interest than education. I am a sort of a fanatic on the subject of education, I daresay. I hold ignorance to be the root of every evil. It is always the want of knowledge that drives one to the inducement of doing wrong. Those criminally disposed would not do wrong if they knew the consequences of their misdeeds. An act is like a stone thrown into the pond. As the result of that act remains for a long time I do not think any limit could be placed to the acquiring of knowledge. You, Indians, are a most fortunate people in this respect, as there is no country in the world which gives such a high standard of knowledge at a ridiculously small cost. A man—any of you—can have his son put through precisely the same course of academic training that I was put through for about Rs. 30 a month or about Rs. 360 a year. It cost my father as many pounds to put me through the course at Oxford, and, of course, as educational advancement increases over the rest of the world, so India keeps pace with other countries. There is nothing in this educational movement that strikes one more particularly than the fact that English must become one of the most universal language, because it is elastic and most comprehensive. Old dialects must gradually give place to the language in which we most speak. In Rajkote itself I saw an instance of it. I was talking to the Raj Saheb of Vankaner about his journey to Ajmere, and among other things he told me that he did not understand the people there. You know, Ajmere is not another country, and is not far off from here, so I asked him how he managed to get on with the Ajmere College boys. He said we all talked English. It is thus apparent that in India alone English is becoming the universal language. As we have common language, so must we have common interest, and try and work for the general good of all of us. We are subjects of the Empire whose universal language is being spoken for 24 hours under the sun. One word to the parents of the boys who are coming to study in the school. When your sons have attained a little knowledge, do not think they have come to the end of all knowledge. There were good many wise men among the Greeks, and one who was held to be the wisest of all used to say that he knew nothing. Some office friends said to him what a fool you are? There are all these men who know a good deal, and as you are the wisest of all you know a great deal, more. The clever old Senator said I know that I know nothing. When we have attained all that is possible for us, when we have arrived at a certain limit, let us not imagine that there is nothing that we have not to know. What is the object of aducation? It is not to teach a boy to read or parrotlike to gabble through his lessons. The end of education is the formation of character. There was a great man who said : "Form a habit, you form a character ; form a character you shape a destiny." Therefore I ask you, parents, to hold before your children here that the English education is only a means to an end, and not an end itself. They must learn something that by means of it they may be able to learn something of the knowledge of those who have gone before, and to realise the great intellects that have preceded them, and that there is something still to be done in this world. The boys themselves are, I think, fortunate that the world is going a head very fast at present, and those who enter their school career from to-day have possibilities before them that rejoice our hearts, for when we shall have gone away they will still be beginning to enter the capacity to learn. Mr. Motichand, I think you are sincerely to be congratulated upon being in charge of a State that is going ahead as fast as Rajkote is, and which is doing so much for the welfare, not only of its inhabitants, but also passers, by. I sympathise fully with your efforts, and you will always have my strenuous support in every effort that you are making for the benefit of the people in whose welfare you are so much interested. (Cheers.) You will all I know join in wishing every success to the schools, and that time may come when, instead of teaching up to the third standard, nothing short of the matriculation standard will suffice. Let this school show us by its progress the result of the interest that all take in it. Gentlemen, join with me in wishing prosperity and success to the Rajkote State Middle School. (Applause.)

Mrs. O'Donnell then distributed prizes to the boys of the Middle School, and also to the girls of the Bawajiraj Girls' School.

The distribution of " pan gulab" brought the proceedings to a termination. Three cheers were then given for Captain and Mrs. O'Donnell, and the gathering dispersed.

MASONIC BALL AT NAGPORE.

For the first time in many years, writes a correspondent, the Freemasons of Nagpore and Kamptee gave a ball and supper in the assembly rooms, on the 18th inst. Invitations had been distributed lavishly, and at the time fixed for dancing quite a number had gathered. The dancing-room had been decorated in a style which was quite original, festoons of gaily coloured cloth covering the walls, interspersed with which were a great number of symbols surrounded in some instances by mottoes full of the sentiment which, we suppose, should inspire all true masons. " Peace, Love and Charity to all mankind " and " Learn to live within the compass and to act upon the square " are two of them chosen at random as illustrations. Above each door beautifully draped Union Jacks bespoke the loyalty of the craft, the whole design bearing strong evidence of the high artistic taste possessed by Mr. W. Laidler, who had charge of this department. Leading from the dancing-room is the reading-room, but its habitues would indeed have fairly failed to recognise it, as it had been transformed for the nonce into a beautiful drawing-room furnished in a most recherche manner : plants having been placed to such advantage as to form a harmonious whole. Mr. Mayer's efforts and taste were well appreciated. At the end of this room, and in the library proper, was the supper-room, which had been laid out by Mr. R. De Silva in a manner highly suggestive of spiers and pond, nor was this suggestiveness lessened when the menu was consulted. Everything for the refreshing of the inner man which thoughtfulness could prepare and ingenuity devise had surely been gathered that evening. The supper-room was largely availed of all through the night. As the dancing-room will not accomodate more than about twenty-five dancing couples comfortably a large cloth kindly lent for the occasion by the Resident Engineer, G. I. P. R., Mr. Barnett, had been laid on a carefully levelled piece of ground contiguous to the band, and was brilliantly illuminated by a couple of " Wells " lights, for which the B.-N. Ry. had been indented on, the authorities of which had cheerfully responded. The programme of the dance consisted of twenty-five items, all of which were gone through, and by the time the last was finished the " envious streaks " had begun to " lace the severing clouds in Yonder East " and " Jocund day stood tiptoe " ready to begin another round. Everybody left fully satisfied, breathing a fond hope that the freemasons of Nagpore would see that this became an annual function. The committee, under the presidency of R. Roscoe, W.M., P.M., P.P Z., deserved the reward to their labours the success the whole affair undoubtedly was.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

Second Sowings Report, 1895.—According to the report received from Government villages, the total area sown with cotton up to the end of September, including the area sown in the first report issued in August last, amounts to 656,500 acres, or slightly below the normal, and 2·3 per cent. less than the area sown up to the corresponding period of last year. Details for the principal groups of districts where early sowings of cotton take place, are given below :—

Districts.	Area of sowings up to September in			Increase or decrease over	
	A normal year.	1894.	1895.	Normal	1894.
	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.	acs.
Kistna and Nellore	* 101,2	105,0	97,4	− 38	− 76
Deccan districts	* 418,6	436,7	423,0	+ 44	− 137
Salem and Coimbatore	119,1	117,4	123,3	+ 42	+ 59
Other districts	* 18,7	* 12,6	12,8	− 59	+ 2
Total	657,6	671,7	656,5	− 11	− 152

* Revised figures. N.B.—Areas are given in hundreds of acres.

In Kistna there was a falling off of nearly 8,000 acres as compared with last year and 4,600 acres as compared with the normal area, due chiefly to the sowings having been retarded by excessive rain in September. The total sowings in the Deccan districts were slightly in excess of the normal, but 13,700 acres or 3·1 per cent less than in the previous year. The latter decrease occurred chiefly in Anantapur and Cuddapah and is attributed to rotation of crops and to want of timely rains. In Bellary and Coimbatore there was a large increase due to favourable season. In the Southern districts, Madura and Tinnevelly, the sowings commence after September.

The recent rains have greatly improved the condition of the crops.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

Thirty-three out of the seventy-six candidates in this examination have passed, but only one of them was in the First Class, viz., Mr. Jalegar Rustomjee Vakil, who took the Sir James Fergusson Scholarship. The other successful candidates were :—Vasudev Ramchandra Bhat, Bipin Bihari Borah, Ratanjee Ardeshirjee Contractor, Matilda Coutinho, Patrick Dalgado, Keshavlal Jayshankar Dholakia, Alexandre Da Fonceca Dias, Gregory M. Horatio D'Souza, Moses Elijah Elijah, Rose Cecilia Ferreira, D. S. Fraser, Shirdhar Bhikaji Gadgil, Pestonjee Pherozsha Gandhi, Mahadev Narayan Gole, Framroj Sorabjee Joshi, Trimbak Vaman Joshi, Phirozshah Kharshedjee Kanga, Mithibai C. J. Khambatta, Motiram Utamchand Lalvani, Martin J. Lobo, H. K. Madkaykar, Venkatesh Dattaram Nadkarni, Dinanath Balkrishna Naik, B. R. Patel, Bhagvant Sakharam Patkar, Balkrishna Damodar Phatak, Rustom Fardoonjee Seervai, Charles Augustus Spooner, Hargovind Purshotumdas Talati, Gopal Ramchandra Tambee, Trimbak Dinkar Velankar, and Lakshmishankar Lalji Vyas.

How old are Niagara Falls ? and how long are they destined to continue in existence ? The Commissioners of the Niagara State Reservation have appended to their annual report an essay on this subject by Professor J. W. Spencer, who observes that the computation of the age of the Niagara River—based upon the measured rate of recession during forty-eight years ; upon the changing descent of the river from two hundred to four hundred and twenty feet and back to three hundred and twenty feet ; and upon the variable discharge of water from that of the Erie basin only, during three-fourths of the life of the river, to afterwards that of all the upper lakes—leads to the conclusion that the Niagara Falls are thirty-one thousand years old and the river of thirty-two thousand years duration ; also that the Huron drainage turned from the Ottawa river into Lake Erie less than eight thousand years ago. If the rate of terrestrial deformation continues as it appears to have done, this authority calculates that in about five thousand years the life of Niagara Falls will cease. These computations are confirmed by the rate and amount of differential elevation recorded in the deserted beaches. It is further roughly estimated that the lake epoch commenced fifty thousand or sixty thousand years ago, and there was open water long before the birth of Niagara, in even the Ontario basin, and that under no circumstances could there have been any hydrostatic obstruction to the Ontario basin since before the birth of Niagara Falls.

Dunkirk has just been visited by M. Lebon, Minister of Commerce, who is on his way, unofficially, through the industrial centres of Northern France. M. Lebon was entertained at lunch by the Chamber of Commerce, with whom he had a lengthy conference concerning the harbour improvements now in progress. These consist of the new North Lock, which is 688 feet long, 82 feet broad, and which, when completed, will admit ships drawing 32 feet 11 inches at spring tides, and 32 feet 8 inches at ordinary neaps. This important work, coupled with the widening of the entrance channel is approaching completion, and will place Dunkirk in a position to compete with neighbouring foreign ports.

She who takes the best care of her pretty teeth (says the " Delineator ") consults her dentist every six months and has them carefully looked over. After the twenty-fifth year the teeth are likely to decay but little, but then comes the insidious tartar that pushes the gums from the teeth and eventually loosens them. When the gums are even but slightly pushed away a decided suggestion of age is added to the mouth. Tartar may be kept in abeyance by the daily use of myrrh. Two or three drops in a glass of clear water and a brush with bristles not too stiff will do much to rescue the gums from this enemy.

MAHABLESHWAR HOSPITAL.

The following appeal for subscriptions in aid of the building fund of the proposed new hospital at Mahableshwar, lately issued by Surgeon-General Turnbull, has, as will be seen from the list printed below, met with a very liberal response. As to the necessity for the new hospital there can be no doubt, and as the sum collected is short of the amount required, we trust the public will soon make up the deficiency and enable the Surgeon-General to complete the arrangements. A further list will be published very shortly, and we commend the matter to the early attention of the charitable of all classes, particularly the native community, for whose benefit the hospital is chiefly intended.

Mahableshwar has long been in need of a new and suitable hospital building, and it is now proposed to supply the want. But suitable sites are few in number, and money is required to purchase one, and the undersigned has the honour to appeal to the general public—especially that part of the public who visit Mahableshwar—to assist in this very worthy object.

The present building is very badly situated, and is wanting in nearly every respect. It has the Club Chambers close on one side, Messrs. Treacher's shop equally near on the other, while the public road passes almost immediately in front of it. It has no enclosure wall, no servants' houses, no waiting room for patients, and no convenience whatever for consultation or for surgical operations. Indeed, it is everything which it ought not to be, and defective in nearly every respect.

The station funds are insufficient even for the ordinary conservancy of the Hill, and no help can be expected from that source ; and I, therefore, am compelled, in the interests of the sick poor, to appeal to the public for aid.

About Rs. 12,000 (in addition to funds expected to be available) will be required, but if Rs 15,000 can be raised to allow of the building being furnished and fitted up in accordance with modern requirements, so much the better. I propose, with the sanction of Government, to name the new Hospital "The Lady Harris Hospital." H. E. Lady Harris, as is well known, took a great interest in the sick poor, in hospital nursing generally, and in all the means of alleviating suffering and brightening the condition of those around her. Socially also all classes of the people, European and Native, were much indebted to her for the ever-watchful and kindly interest her Ladyship took in the welfare of those around her, and, for these and other reasons which will occur to her many friends in this country, I think Lady Harris' name should be permanently associated with the Hospital at our Chief Sanitarium.

Donations may be paid by cheque or otherwise to P. S. Turnbull, Surgeon-General.
Town Hall, Bombay.

The following subscriptions have been promised and received :—

	Rs.
H E The Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G C I E	100
H H The Raja of Kolhapur	500
H H The Rao of Cutch	500
H H The Maharaja of Bhownagar	500
R B The Hon'ble Ranchodlal Chotalal	500
H H The Aga Khan	300
H H The Divan of Palanpur	250
Sir Dinshaw M Petit, Bart	250
The Hon'ble Mr N N Wadia	250
Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash	200
H H The Raja of Baria	150
The Nawab of Janjira	150
H H The Thakor of Gondal	150
The Chief of Mudhol	150
H H The Nawab Saheb of Balasinor	150
H H The Raja Saheb of Lunawada	150
The Hon'ble Mr Birdwood	100
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart	100
Jeejeebhoy F Petit, Esq	100
The Hon'ble Mr P M Mehta	100
Surgeon-Major-General P S Turnbull	100
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy	100
The Hon'ble Mr K B Kazi Sahabudin	100
Messrs Nansee and Rahimtula Khairaz	100
Harkisandas Narottamdas, Esq	100
The Chief of Jamkhundi	100
The Chief of Jasdan	100
Eduljee Dinshaw, Esq, Karachi	100
H J Hormusjee, Esq, Karachi	100
The Lord Bishop of Bombay	100
J K Spence, Esq, I C S	100
The Raja of Akalkot	100
The Chief of Miraj (Senior)	100
The Raja Saheb of Dharampur	100
The Raja of Sunth Rampur	100
The Nawab of Radhanpur	100
The Chief of Bhor	100
H H The Thakor Saheb of Rajkot	100
The Chief of Sangli	100
The Porebunder State	100
Manawadar State	100
Azam Laxamon Wala of Thana Deoli	100
G C Whitworth, Esq., I C S	75
The Chief of Miraj (Junior)	75
Mrs Malabari	60
Ramjee Rughunath Bari	51
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	50
Major-General Blundell	50
General Goodfellow, C B	50
Shapurjee Eduljee Chenal, Esq	50
The Hon'ble Mr Vidal, I C S	50
Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Puddumjee	50
Vithalrao Narayen Natu, Esq	50
Kaluram Bhau Mansaram, Esq	50
Rao Bahadur Coopuswamy V Mudliar	50
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	50
Rao Bahadur Khanderao V Rastay	50
Adamjee Peerbhoy, Esq	50
Surgeon-Major Hatch, F R C S	50
The Chief of Ichalkaranji	50
The Chief of Aundh	50
J N Tata, Esq	50
The Chief of Jath	50
Sir J. Cavasji Jehangir, Kt	50
S. W. Edgerley, Esq., I.C.S.	50
Danjeeshaw Byramjee Mehta, Esq	50
Dr. Jan Mahomed	50
H. H. The Rani of Sun'h	50
Lady Perozbai and Jamsetjee C. Jeejeebhoy, Esq	35
Pestonjee N. Guduvala, Esq	30
J. E. Sassoon, Esq	30
The Chief of Ramdurg	25
Sirdar Bahadur Dr. Dustur Hoshanajee Jamaspji	25
Sirdar Dastur Byramji Jamaspji, C. S. I.	25
Sirdar Sadashevrao M. Purander	25
Dr. Dosabhai Patel	25
Assistant Surgeon D. N. Shelke	25
Damodardas Tapidas, Esq	25
Shapurji Byramjee Katrak, Esq	25
Mrs. D. N. Shelke	25
Mrs H J Rustomjee	25
Assistant Surgeon D Cardoz	25
Assistant Surgeon K V Patel	25
Surgeon-Major C Monks	25
Mambhai Premabhai, Esq	25
Shumbhoo Prasad B Laskari, Esq	25
Nusserwanjee Dosabhoy, Esq	25
Oomar Jamal, Esq	25
P C H Snow, Esq., I C S	25
Kasam Sajan, Esq	25
Gorappa Fakirjee Mudaradi, Esq	25
Messrs Ludha Ebrahim and Co	25
Surgeon-Major R A Dalal, M B	25
The Kotala Sangani Darbar	25
The Patdi Darbar	25
The Chuda Durbar	25
The Lathi Durbar	25
Surgeon-Major C G W Lowdell	21
E C Ozanne, Esq, I C S	20
Major R Owen	20
Surgeon-Lieut-Col McCloghry	20
Surgeon-Captain Meyer, M D	20
Rao Sahib Gopalnaik Rambenoor	20
Surgeon-Lieut Col J P Greany, M D	20
W. D. Shepherd, Esq., I C S	20
Surgeon-Major K H Mistri, I M S	20
Miss Hurford	20
Surgeon-Major W H Quicke	20
Surgeon-Major K S Nariman	20
Surgeon-Major R W S Lyons	20
Surgeon-Captain L F Childe	20
Sums under Rs. 20 (aggregate)	1,293
Total	10,530

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

October 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th each month.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Maranham Rara interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted within the British frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	22	2	50 p.m.	...	18
Suez	22	2	40 p.m.	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 22nd October, 1895.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	55	...	1
" Karachi	...	14	...	1
" Madras	...	34	...	1

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. " The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·898	W	3	92·5	65·4	38	...	14·00	−12·23
Agra	29·903	SW	5	93·5	66·3	52	...	20·25	−6·84
Cawnpore	29·921	W	7	91·3	67·1	64	...	24·20	...
Allahabad	29·902	NW	6	88·6	64·4	63	...	25·55	−7·82
Jhansi	29·930	WSW	6	90·6	68·2	62	...	28·27	−9·18
Jacobabad	29·917	Calm	1	94·5	63·6	51	...	2·28	−0·45
Karachi	29·890	ENE	7	91·0	71·8	54	..	4·09	−1·99
Jeypore	29·957	SW	2	92·3	61·5	55	...	21·46	−4·81
Ajmere	29·979	Calm	2	89·4	61·6	74	...	23·21	+3·25
Deesa	29·925	NE	F	92·3	67·5	65	...	13·95	−11·71
Ahmedabad	29·903	E	4	90·3	73·6	64	...	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·874	E	9	96·5	72·9	72	...	11·96	−1·82
Rajkot	29·878	Calm	4	89·3	69·2	67	...	17·37	−10·40
Veraval	29·913	WSW	24	83·6	75·2	93	0·30	15·29	...
Neemuch	29·968	Calm	4	86·8	61·7	70	...	25·20	−5·32
Indore	29·930	NE	2	78·8	63·1	73	...	29·27	−3·53
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·930	SE	2	83·9	62·8	73	...	50·97	−5·47
Hoshangabad	29·969	NNE	2	79·3	65·8	79	...	40·17	−13·47
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	29·906	NE	3	91·3	70·1	53	...	41·45	−6·54
Nagpur	29·911	Calm	...	87·3	73·6	69	..	52·83	+6·71
Amraoti	29·920	SW	6	87·2	69·8	64	...	23·42	−10·32
Akola	29·919	Calm	...	87·0	71·7	88	0·01	24·74	−9·08
Surat	29·891	SSE	G	88·6	72·5	93	0·22	28·39	−17·40
Malegaon	29·937	Calm	...	78·8	69·2	81	0·02	22·03	−0·96
Bombay	29·878	ENE	10	83·4	76·6	87	...	65·15	−6·92
Poona	29·913	Calm	...	81·1	69·4	84	1·62	28·91	+5·14
Ahmednagar	29·931	Calm	3	79·3	67·3	83	..	21·81	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·926	E	7	87·8	68·1	68	...	29·56	+0·58
Ratnagiri	29·876	SSW	5	86·4	74·9	87	1·30	84·57	−23·89
Belgaum	29·884	Calm	7	82·2	65·9	94	0·73	44·55	+3·23
Goa	29·881	SE	7	87·0	76·4	90	0·11	84·46	...
Karwar	29·867	ESE	3	87·7	77·5	90	0·24	102·91	−17·31
Mangalore	29·857	ESE	3	87·8	76·4	80	...	121·25	+13·06
Calicut	29·862	ESE	9	87·2	74·5	90	0·19	87·35	−5·02
Cochin	29·848	Calm	L	86·7	74·2	84	0·01	70·24	−12·74
Bangalore	29·918	NNE	6	76·7	66·8	93	?	26·01	+1·83
Secunderabad	29·922	E	6	86·1	66·0	74	...	29·88	+1·60
Masulipatam	29·906	N	6	88·0	76·1	80	..	31·46	+1·15
Bellary	29·896	E	4	91·2	72·4	66	...	15·37	+1·44
Cuddapah	29·902	ENE	G	90·0	75·8	86	0·01	20·12	−4·45
Madras	29·881	WNW	4	78·5	74·5	90	2·35	23·61	+1·70
Coimbatore	29·872	S	1	88·4	70·3	90	0·10	10·36	+1·25
Trichinopoly	29·848	WNW	2	89·0	73·4	91	0·36	27·07	+10·47
Negapatam	29·846	NW	5	86·5	73·7	92	1·62	29·45	+13·05
Colombo	29·877	WSW	5	82·0	73·0	90	1·30	30·43	+0·08
Aden	29·839	Calm	6	94·3	77·8	44	...	0·20	−0·24

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Veraval and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and at Neemuch, and lowest in the south. Gardients are moderate to slight. Winds at Ratnagiri and Bombay and also at Veraval and Bhuj are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been very strong at Veraval, and light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Veraval. The maximum temperature is very largely in defect of the average at Malegaon and Hoshangabad, and the minimum largely in excess at Karwar, Malegaon, Akola and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 61° at Jeypore. Humidity shows a rise in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Nagpur, Amraoti and Cuddapah, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (1'35"), over an inch of rain at Poona and Negapatam (1'62") and Ratnagiri (1'30"), light to moderate showers at Trichinopoly, Belgaum, Surat, Goa, Karwar, Calicut and Veraval, and a few drops at Akola, Malegaon, Cochin, Coimbatore and Cuddapah. An area of abnormally low pressure lies over the West Coast and the greater part of the Arabian Sea, and the weather yet remains in an unsettled condition. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, and the weather in the Bay appears to be squally and unsettled. Conditions are favourable for rain in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. A few local scattered showers are to be expected in Berar, Gujarat and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Tuesday's observations.—Pressure has increased slightly over a large part of the Peninsula, and moderately in North Punjab, and fallen slightly in the Gangetic Plain and nearly steady elsewhere. The distribution of pressure is irregular and the barometer is relatively low in the Gangetic Plain and west and south of the Peninsula, with intervening area and high pressure The variations from normal have been small. North-westerly winds are blowing down in the Gangetic Plain and the direction has shifted to west-south-west of Veraval, but elsewhere the wind directions are comparatively little changed. A severe gale has been experienced in Veraval and the wind is still strong there, but elsewhere the force is moderate or light. The mean temperature is high in Burma, low in Bengal and Central India and about normal elsewhere. Showers are reported in North-West Himalayas, Burma, Kathiawar and Khandeish, and general rain has fallen in the west and south of the Peninsula. Madras has received over two inches ; Colombo, Ratnagiri, Poona, Cuddalore and Negapatam over one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Espl'de. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	74	88	64	06	65	30	65	20
Tuesday, Oct. 22nd	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	10
Total	74	88	64	06	65	30	65	30
Total fall to Oct. 22nd 1894	87	71	74	23	75	10	64	46
Total fall to Oct. 22nd 1893	87	25	68	99	66	42	65	54

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered, at 6 a.m., on 21st October 1895 :—

	Ghadechi. In.	ct.	Dhola. In.	ct.	Jetalsar. In.	ct.
Previous Total	23	2	22	1	15	64
Rainfall on Oct. 20th	0	67	0	10	0	0
Total	23	69	22	11	15	64

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st October 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·823
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of wind*	E, NNE, ENE, NE, ENE, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	318
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	1·39
" " year	65·30
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd inst.	0·J

A short time since two young ladies hailed a cable-car in Boston, entered it, and found only standing room. One of them whispered to her companion, " I'm going to get a seat from one of these men. You just take notice." She looked down the row of men, and selected a sedate gentleman, who wore the general settled appearance of a married man. She sailed up to him, and boldly opened fire. " My dear Mr. Green ! How delighted I am to meet you. You are almost a stranger. Will I accept your seat ? Well, I do feel tired, I heartily admit. Thank you so much." The sedate gentleman, a total stranger, of course, looked, listened, then quietly rose, and gave her his seat, saying as he did so, " Sit down, Jane, my girl ; don't often see you out on washing-day. You must feel tired, I'm sure. How's your mistress ? " The young lady got her seat but lost her vivacity.

"EKDUM ACHAA !"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Looseness, Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm, and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, billious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy Re. 1-8, of MADON, SONS and Co.,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Asphodel, 1,729 tons, Captain J H Mathias, sailed yesterday for Kharachi, in ballast.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,011 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (28th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr W Bagger and 14 deck passengers.

The s s Florida, 2050 tons, Captain D Young, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Batoum, (28th September) with a cargo of 1,15,480 cases kerosine oil and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (19th October) via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo, and General Cooke, C B, Mr Cosser, Mr D N Vaidya as cabin and 470 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain T Kerr, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev and Mrs Sherlein, Miss M Kraus, Lieut A G Ames, Mr A W Mackae, wife and child, Mr G H Thomas and 26 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay (23rd September) via Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Hassamjee, Mr N Ramjee, Mr M Natta, Mr J Jagaldas, Mrs J A St Anna, Mr J J St Anna, Mr P Manockjee, Mr Rayner, Mr Makenjee, Mr J A De Souza, and 137 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
B Afrikander......1792 Dunn......London...2-11 W & A Graham
C Moshtari ....1109 Clark........Jedda......25-10 B & P S N Co
D Roma ....1743 Temperly...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
F Cy. of Edinburgh..2102 Frames...Liverpool....22-10 F Forbes
G Grosnover (Bq)...530 Brebner...Mauritius ..26-10 H S Sidick
H & J Falls of Inversnaid...1716 Wright.....Dunkirk......5-11 T Morrison & Co
K Taif ....892 James.....Not fixed..............H C Joosub
M Mahanadi......547 Adam.....C Gulf.....23-10 Shepherd & Co
O Courland ....760 Adams ...Porebunder...24-10 D Abdoola
Q Courtfield..........2105 Sheldrick ...Havre......2-11 Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani..........552 Fakeera...Bhownuger ...22-10 Shepherd & Co
Bahaduri.....828 Keyzer.....C Mandvi.....23-10 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt Destination. Date. Agent.
2 Sutlej ....2160 Nantes.......Aden.........26-10 P & O Co
4 Myrtledene.....1948 Horsfall.....N F ....J Mackentosh
7 Imperatrix ....2334 Rossovich..Trieste ......1-11 A Lloyd's
12 Wistow Hall......2189 Barclay ...Not fixed.....E Bates & Co
100 tons crane—Shastri...47 Cassum...Not fixed...Shepherd&Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Florida (s)	Young	Batoum, Sept 28.
22	Nadir (s)	Crebbin	Calcutta, Sept 28.
	H. M. S. Sphinx	Taylor	Bushire, Oct 9.
	Pemba (s)	Gimblett	Delagoa Bay, Sept 23 .
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Oct 19.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Cy. of Edinburgh (s)	Frame	Karachi.
	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi, &c.
	Henzada (s)	Kerr	Calcutta, &c.
	Asphodel (s)	Mathias	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sutlej, for Aden.
" Pemba, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
September					
28	Queen Louise	Ewen	Cardiff		
October					
2	Mayo H M's	Gordon	Bombay		
4	Rio de Lima P G B	Vasconcelho	Mozambique	12	Bombay
6	Madura	Cruess	Bombay	8	Zanzibar
	Sydney	Sarby	China	6	Marseilles
	Colaba	Sewell	Red Sea	7	Bombay
	Oldenburg	Heintze	China		Bremen
7	Euplectela	Morris	Batoum		China
	Oriental	Moule	London		Bombay
	Soebming	Boer	Rotterdam		Batavia
	Admiral	West	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Orient	Valentine	Kurrachee		Aberdun
	Clan Mackintosh	Harrison	Madras		London
	Golconda	Burkitt	London	8	Calcutta
	Zulu	Karn	Manchester		Persian Gulf
	D Jumnah	Troence	Zanzibar		Marseilles
8	Kilwa	Stabbing	Zanzibar		Bombay
	Drayton	Irvin	Rangoon	9	Port Said F O
9	Manora	Henderson	Calcutta		London
	Yarra	Vemorth	Marseilles		China
	Palestina	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Roxby	Shield	Java		Port Said F O
	Sachsen	Supner	Sydney	10	Bremen
10	Clive R I M	Finny	Italy		Kurrachee
	Clan Maclean	Alexander	Madras		London
	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast	11	Somali coast
	Naseri	Raffin	Bombay	10	Jeddah
	Coromandel	Wheeler	Bombay		London
	Pondo	Tangye	Persian Gulf	12	London
11	Kurrachee	Miller	Ras Ravaya		Calcutta
	Arabistan	Paton	Bussorah		London
	Horsa	Veale	Rangoon		Port said
12	Naderi	McAllister	Bombay	13	Jeddah
	A Behic	Paydnot	Marseilles	12	Australia
	Imperatrix	Ressowich	Trieste	13	Bombay
13	Bombay	Robertson	Calcutta	14	Suez
14	Arago Transport	Tissen	Madagascar		Marseilles

Aden, 14th October, 1895.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
18 Pindari s ....Ellery..........Liverpool, Sept 17

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 18.—Steamers Nairung and Warora.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 22.

From Glasgow.

City of London s—1 cask whisky, James Connell.
Clan Monroe s—2 cases whisky and 1 case wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
City of Edinburg s—38 cases whisky, Charles Phillimore and Co.

From Liverpool.

Wistow Hall s—25 cases soap, Abdoolally Shaikadum ; 6 cases soap, A H Seedick ; 100 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy ; 13 cases paper, John Dickinson and Co.

From London.

Oriental s—2 cases cheese and bacon, 2 cases wine, and 39 cases medicine, &c., Phillips and Co ; 2 cases glassware, 4 cases medicine, B Smith and Co ; 6 cases medicine, and 1 case perfumed spirit, A M Sodder ; 9 cases provision, and 18 cases venegar, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 20 cases venegar, and 10 cases provisions, A H Seedick ; 11 cases writing papers, 1 case straw boards, 2 casks ink, and 1 case envelopes, John Dickinson and Co ; 11 cases biscuits, and 7 cases confectionery, Eduljee Nusserwanjee ; 16 cases oilmenstores, 23 cases confectionery, and 25 cases currants, Eduljee Rutonjee and Brothers ; 20 cases medicine, B Spencer and Co ; 4 cases medicine, B Patwari and Co ; 4 cases writing copy books, Gopal Narayen and Co.

From Antwerp.

Drachenfels s—227 cases window glass, S Mamoojee ; 6 cases cologne water, B Piroshaw and Co ; 7 cases writing paper, and 4 cases note papers, K Abdool, Hoosein.

From Trieste.

Maria Valerie s—8 cases glassware, Hajee H Ahmed ; 49 case printing paper, K Abdool Hoosein ; 30 cases glassware, F M Bharmull ; 10 cases writing papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.

From Hamburg.

Drachenfels s—27 cases paper, H Robitsek and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 22.

For Liverpool.

Courtfield s—3,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy ; 5 bales wool, E M Joshi.
Wistow Hall s—1,200 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, and 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 174 bales cotton, Latham and Co ; 37 cwts dry ginger, E Poonsee ; 600 cwts barley, George May.

For London.

Ormidale s—275 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey ; 3,000 cwts castor-seed, Ralli Brothers.
Sutlej s—1 bundle carpets, David Sassoon and Co.

For Havre.

Afrikander s—2,050 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co; 310 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 322½ cwts gum, 22 cwts senna leaves, and 20 cwts dry ginger, Eugene Meiffre.

For Dunkirk.

Courtfield s—6,026 cwts linseeed, 2,009 cwts rapeseed, and 1,200 cwts poppyseed, and 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 4,000½ cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.
Falls of Inversnaid s—8,000 cwts bonemeal, Bauer and Krause ; 685 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Antwerp.

Afrikander s—245 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 45 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.

For Marseilles.

Wistow Hall s—8,000 cwts teelseed, and 357 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, Joh Fachiri ; 65 cwts patch leaves, Eugene Meiffre.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 660 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 400 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

For Venice.

Imeratrix s—400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. - Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and light Nickel curl side frames. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT open for engagement in India or elsewhere. Twelve years' experience in the East, in erecting and running large Mill Engines. Address "VALODIA," care of McBETH BROTHERS and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay, to whom reference can be ma .

COFFEE MACHINES.—The celebrated Russian and Vienna Coffee Machines and the French Coffee Percolators in all sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY BOMBAY.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried: unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH-CLASS SUMATRA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 3, 2-12, and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are very carefully manufactured from selected and thoroughly matured Pure Dindigal Tobacco with Sumatra covering. They are mild, aromatic, and free-drawing Cigars, and as such are strongly recommended to all the lovers of Sumatra Brands. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, Middle Colaba, immediately, one of the coolest and best situated HOUSES. Rs. 200. If required, may be had furnished. Apply No. "77," care of this Office.

PALI HILL.—TO BE LET, on Pali Hill, a Small BUNGALOW, prettily situated in a large Garden. Stabling for 2 horses. Water laid on. Rent Moderate. Apply CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM, Solicitors, 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

LIME JUICE and LIME JUICE CORDIAL, by Hogarth and Co., per Bot, As. 12, per dozen; Rs. 8. Best fresh-made Guava Jelly, per Bottle, As 10, per doz; Rs. 6. PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

FROM the 1st November BOARD and RESIDENCE with all the comforts of a home: Good table and accommodation. Apply No. 32, Hornby Road.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A good sound going CONCERN. Present Proprietor after working it successfully for 17 years is desirous of Retiring. Capital required about Rs. 15,000. Apply "EUROPEAN," care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—This is the third time my wife and self have stayed in this Hotel for a month. We are thoroughly well pleased with everything; food good, and Proprietor most obliging, and does everything that lies in his power to make one comfortable.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasgunj.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

HERBERT BROMLEY, Esq. (Dental Surgeon), says:—I have lived at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar. Everything is Clean and Comfortable, and I hope to be here again next year.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5. Postage, 4 annas.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PATENT BONZALINE BILLIARD BALLS:—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the Price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND by 7-30 P.M., on THURSDAY, 24th October, 1895, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post town until 3rd November, 1895, when they should again be addressed to GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Ganeshkhind, 29th September, 1895.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the retracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths. Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay,
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

THE English and French funds were unchanged in London and Paris, respectively, yesterday; and the only changes in Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening are a decline of 1-8 per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £61⅝; and a reduction of 1-8d. in the Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight, at 1s. 1½d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was quoted at 10s. 6d. per ton.

The periodical Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale, prices being 1d. per lb. lower, but Madras prime firmer, 1,020,000 Goat Skins are offered at these sales; and 940,000 Sheep Skins.

The spot price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool declined yesterday 7-32d. per lb. to 4 5-8d, per lb. in sympathy with Saturday night's news by wire from New York, and Arrivals were 3-16d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 31-64d. for October-December deliveries and 4 35-64d. for February-March. The market closed quiet; Surats easier; and Arrivals unsettled; Sales 8,000 bales, including 300 East Indians. Imports 8,000 bales. In East Indian Cotton there was a decline of 1-8d. per lb. in all grades of Broach, Dhollera, Oomrawattee, and Bengals, and in "Good" Hinghunghat. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined one cent owing to the collapse of a big "corner" at New Orleans, referred to in our report under Saturday evening's date, and January Futures were 50 points lower, at 8·30 cents. The Receipts at U. S. Ports were 64,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals of the new crop this season, and those in the two preceding years in the same period:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts...	64,000	87,000	73,000.
Two days' do..........	108,000	140,000	123,000.
Since 1st September...	1,164,000	1,534,000	1,229,000.

Here, the Cotton market has been firm to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The Mills have bought 550 bales of ready stuff, say 500 old Barsee, at Rs. 222; and 50 new Bengals, at Rs. 209; while exporters have bought no ready Cotton; but they have contracted for 490 "Fully Good" Bengals of the new crop, for December delivery, at Rs. 197-8; 200 "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 256; 500 "Fine" Bhownugger, at Rs. 241; and 200 "Good," both for May; and 500 Dharwar, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 234 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken by exporters to-day to a small extent in a steady market, on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have also been steady in tone, and a moderate business for shippers' account has been reported, the only change in prices being an advance of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, at Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 7-9-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,126	bales.
Wheat	1,906	cwts.
Linseed..............................	2,649	"
Rapeseed	1,328	"
Gingellyseed..............................	635	"
Poppyseed	676	"
Castorseed	3,312	"
Rice	7,570	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet. Holders of tonnage are steady, but rates for this month's or early November shipment are maintained only with difficulty.

EXCHANGE opened firmer at 1s. 1 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and nominally at 1s. 1⅔d. for three months' sight Credits; but the Bazaar coming into the market as sellers, and Calcutta also coming firmer, rates rose 1-32, all round, a fair amount of business being done both ways at our quotations at foot of which the market closed steady, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand	....	1s. 1 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-16	
Do.	3 months' sight......	1s. 1 3-4d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight......	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight......	1·45¼	"

with forward rates 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 13-16 to 27-32d. for sterling Credits.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone to-day, and though the opening quotation of 109⅞ and 109 1-16 for cash and the next settling day respectively, was exceeded by 1-16 per cent. at one time, the market eventually closed as it had opened in both positions.

SHARES.—Although business has fairly re-opened there has not been much doing in this market to-day, the following being the only changes in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 35, in Soonderdass Mill shares; of Rs 20 each, in China, Lukhmidass, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 15 in Britannia; while Imperial, have advanced Rs 5; In presses, Sind and Punjab, have advanced Rs 250; Bombay-Burmah Trading Co., Rs 50 in the first issue; and Rs 5 in the second; Mofussil Co., Rs 5; and Kemp, and Phillips, Rs 2 each; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, say to Rs. 1,470 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107¼
3 per cent. Rentes..............................	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..............................	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61⅝
Bar Silver	30⅞

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, OCT. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here the day before yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here the day before yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 22.

Mail steamer Valetta from Aden and Rosetta from China arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor the left Colombo for Bombay, on, 22nd instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 21.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·1

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22.

6 a.m. ... ... 77·4
10 a.m. ... ... 81·7
2 p.m. ... ... 85·3
4 p.m. ... ... 84·1

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	900	400	......	1,300
Or per mile of Railway	52	23	......	75
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	6,410	1,704	47	8,161
Total for 14 weeks...	7,310	2,104	47	9,461
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	411	268	1	680
Per mile of Ry do.	24	15	......	39
Total to corresponding date do.	4,727	2,617	32	7,376

Increase for the week .... Rs. 620
Do. to date .... " 2,085

QUIQUERN

A TALE OF THE ICE-BOUND SHORES.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

PART I. of this remarkable story will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday, October 26.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WELLINGTON-MODY.—Opposite old Sonapur Lane, Chunduwady, Bombay, Bai Perojbai, widow of the late Mr. Muncherjee Byramjee Wellington, and sister to Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Mody (Shroff, Oriental Bank). Funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DEANE.—October 4, at Murree, of sunstroke, Henry John, the dearly loved son of Coy Sergeant-Major and Mrs Deane, R E, aged 10 years and 10 months.

DUNCAN.—October 6, David Duncan, Assistant, Phulbari Tea Co. Pillan's Hat P O, Western Dooars, aged 32.

MASKELL.—October 17, at Rangoon, of typhoid fever, Philip, eldest son of J M Maskell, aged 22 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1895.

THE Empire of India Exhibition at Earl's Court, London, which, after many vicissitudes, enjoyed a well-deserved popularity during the summer and autumn, merits more than an obituary notice in the Indian press now that October has rung down the curtain. Without going so far as to say with Mr. Imre Kiralfy, to whose genius for organising pageantry on a truly imperial scale the conception was due, that such an Exhibition strengthens the political and commercial tie which links together Great Britain and India, it is unquestionable that a scheme which has familiarised the English visiters, numbering some forty thousand a day, with the leading features of Indian life, increases the interest of the home-keeping Briton in the great Oriental Empire, of which he has heard so much and knows so little. Twenty-five acres of land on either side of a congeries of railways in the central position of Earl's Court having been secured on a twenty-one years' lease by a company possessed of ample capital, Mr. Kiralfy, a Hungarian, who has achieved a world-wide fame as an organiser of spectacular shows on a vast scale, decided that the Empire of India with its varied architecture, its picturesque costumes, its warmth of colour, and a history affording splendid subjects for striking tableaux, would yield a theme admirably adapted for the purpose, and a worthy pendant to his "Venice," "Nero," "Columbus," and "Babylon." The spectacular aspect of the scheme did not, however, exclude a commercial and industrial side, calculated to make known to the English public the natural products, the manufactures, and the arts of India. The possibilities latent in this field did not escape some of our foreign rivals. One European Government offered the promoters a considerable subsidy for permission to display products of its industries in a prominent position in the Exhibition. The offer was declined as outside the scope of a representation of things Indian. The opportunity which was thus eagerly sought by a European State, willing to purchase it at a large price, was offered to the Government of India for nothing, and was fatuously declined. The Directors offered to provide, not merely space, but a building, without payment, if the Government of India would send samples of the tobaccos grown and the cigars made in this country. The disinterested proffer of a gratuitous advertisement of an Indian product which only requires to be made known to the European smoker to secure a wide market was curtly declined without thanks.

It must in fairness be said that the India Office showed throughout a more enlightened and helpful spirit than that of the authorities at Simla. A valuable collection of the historic relics and memorials of the Honourable East India Company, which laid broad and deep the foundations of our Indian Empire, were freely and graciously lent to the Exhibition. The Charters and other documents of great value never before beheld by the public eye were placed in the spacious hall, called the Queen's Palace. Amongst these relics was to be seen a large parchment bearing the sign manual "Oliver P." appended to an order to repay the Honourable Company a loan of £50,000. A whole gallery of portraits of the founders of British rule in India was also freely exhibited. The descendants and representatives of those heroes of Indian story followed the example thus set by the Secretary of State and his Council. The Duke of Wellington lent the dagger taken from the dead body of Tippoo Saheb, his two watches, and his carved walking stick, made of the jaw bone of a sword fish. Lord Roberts sent some precious relics and many interesting trophies from Upper Burmah. Lady Frere lent the battle-axe of the Peishwa of Poona. Dr. F. J. Monat lent a fine oil-painting, by Chalon, of the first thorough-bred horse taken to India. Its owner was Major Monat, of the Bengal Engineers. He was Professor of Persian at Fort William College, and made use of his Oriental scholarship to obtain valuable information, when disguised as a native horse-dealer he entered the enemy's camp. He tried his experience as a sham-dealer in horses to practical account at a later period, and sold his thorough-bred to a native Prince for £10,000. He was censured by the Board of Directors, but that did not prevent him from becoming Sir James Monat. Sir George Birdwood, who took an active interest in making the Exhibition thoroughly representative of Indian Art, sent many interesting relics from his private collection. The Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art, founded by Sir George, undertook to adjudicate the prizes which the Directors with wise liberality freely provided, ranging in money value from fifty to five hundred rupees. The intelligent and energetic secretary to that Society, a Parsee lady, Mrs. Pheroze Hormas, took an active part in the arrangement and superintendence of the large and valuable loan collection. Of the historical value of some of the exhibits a rough indication may be found in the fact that the magnificent silver trophy presented to Sir Henry Lawrence by his brother officers, and lent by the present representative of the Lawrence family, was insured for £20,000. While another relic was valued at £3,000 for insurance purposes. But the loan collection of relics and objects of art, while it gave a quite exceptional character to the exhibition, was only one of countless attractions. Over a hundred Indian artisans from the different Presidencies and Native States carried on these tales in houses of which the realism was so complete that the timber work and carvings were actually brought from the Bombay Native Town, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Benares, Mandalay, and so on. Indian jugglers, Burmese wrestlers, and graceful dancers, a menagerie of which the "lion" was a superb animal, bought for £1,000 by Madame Bernhardt—who impatiently awaited the close of the Exhibition for the delivery of that formidable pet—elephants, camels, Indian oxen, gave life and reality to the bazaar and its precincts. The most popular feature of all was the spectacular drama consisting of tableaux on an unprecedented scale in a theatre seating an audience of five thousand visitors twice a day. Sir George Birdwood gave invaluable aid to Mr. Imre Kiralfy in the selection of the typical periods for the representation of the great and decisive events of Indian history. The stage on which the representation of the taking of Somnath by Mahmaud, the enthronement of Akbar, the voyage of Jehangir on the Jumna, the struggle between Sivaji and the troops of Aurangzebe, the proclamation of the Queen-Empress at Delhi, were a combination of splendour and realism seldom, perhaps never, before seen on so vast a stage.

Why do we now dwell on pageants and their accessories which have run their course? To repair the fault of which the Government of India was guilty when the "Empire of India" was as yet in the womb of time. The India Office in November last informed the Government in Calcutta that the "Empire of India" Exhibition was about to be organized, and authorized the notification of the fact officially to all who might be disposed to contribute to its success, and to turn the opportunity to account for displaying the products or manufactures of this country to advantage in the Metropolis. Will it be believed that the Government of India took several months to consider whether this authorisation should be acted upon? The Viceroy and his Council at last decided that a notification to the effect indicated in the despatch from the India Office might be published in the *Government Gazette*, and in March this was done. The notification carefully set forth that all exhibits should be delivered at Earl's Court before the end of February! A tardy announcement was the *ne plus ultra* of red tape, a final achievement in the great art how not to do it? It was a marvel that under the circumstances there were many exhibits from India. The energy of the organizers and the helpful sympathy of many Anglo-Indians in London converted what might have been a fiasco into a brilliant success. Encouraged by that triumph of energy in London over official apathy in Calcutta, the Directors have decided to repeat the Empire of India Exhibition in 1896 with important additions. Ceylon and the other dependencies of the Crown in the East will be included, and their products and industries will be represented on an adequate scale. In these days, when foreign competition threatens to widen over our markets, it would be inexcusable folly to neglect any opportunity of putting in evidence the resources possessed in such abundance by India and her sister British lands in the East.

EX-KING THEEBAW in exile is almost as great a source of anxiety to the Government of India as he was when seated on the throne. "His most glorious and excellent Majesty" when in power was just as troublesome a monarch as ever existed in a story-book, and though he is ten years older to-day than he was when he was prevented from hacking his relatives and followers, and trifling with concessions, he is just as incapable now of behaving himself as a rational member of society as he was then. Though he cannot chop off heads and throw men into deep dungeons, he can make it very uncomfortable for many a trusting merchant who supplies him with necessities and luxuries. Hitherto it has been the practice of the Government of India to pay for his maintenance whatever they have thought right, but now it is deemed prudent to allot a stated sum and institute an enquiry into his present state of indebtedness. The sum so granted is to be strictly for his maintenance, and he is not to be able by any acts of his own to anticipate this allowance so as to put it into the hands of his creditors and so enable them to deprive him of the benefit of it for the only purposes for which it is given to him. The ex-King is also to be incapable of binding himself by any contract so as to give rise to any enforceable obligation. Traders will do well therefore in dealing with Theebaw to see they get ready-money in payment for anything they may provide for him, for the creditor will have no remedy at law. The Government of India has been very generous to its prisoner. Instead of depriving him of all his property they have left to him an estate in Burma, and the income of this property it is proposed shall be devoted towards discharging his liabilities to honest creditors. His just and valid debts are to be determined and discharged in such manner as Government may fix upon. Unless something of the sort be done by Government on his behalf there seems to be nothing for ex-King Theebaw but the Insolvency Court. Government in passing a Bill, to provide for his ex-Majesty's white-washing, is undoubtedly taking the best course in its own and Theebaw's interests. Honest creditors will have a machine provided for them which will be much more convenient than the ordinary course of an action at law, and their debts when proved will be paid to them by the Government of India direct. The ex-King is now thirty-seven years of age, and ought to be able to take care of himself. But as he has proved himself incapable, there is no other course open to the Government of India but to treat him as a child and make special provision for him.

THEOSOPHY does not seem to bind its disciples together very harmoniously. Secession succeeds secession, and when a prominent member goes he throws behind him such an amount of mud that someone must be bespattered. Mr. Herbert Burrows has now seceded, and he has been at pains to blacken everybody at all prominently connected with the Society. During the past few years, he says in a letter addressed to us on the subject, he has publicly advocated theosophy in connection with the Theosophical Society. But now he asks to announce through our columns that he has been compelled to resign his membership of that body. His letter cannot safely be published in full. But there are parts of it which are interesting, though perhaps not wholly true. He begins by declaring that the recent disclosures of fraud which have split the Society led him to further investigations, impossible before, which have thoroughly convinced him that for years "deception in the Society has been rampant, deception to which Madame Blavatsky was sometimes a party." Both Colonel Olcott, the president of the Society, and Mr. Sinnett, the vice-president, he says, believed her to have been partially fraudulent. To the charges brought by Mrs. Besant against Mr. Judge, the late vice-president, Mr. Burrows adds accusations of grave immorality against another official, laid before him by Mrs. Besant and Mr. Judge, and in consequence of which, says Mr. Burrows, the accused resigned his office. To the Theosophical organization, Mr Burrows concludes, "in which these and other questionable things take place," he can no longer give his recognition and support, and although he does not in any way give up the essential ideas of Theosophy, he leaves the Society; for, as it now exists, he believes it to be "a standing danger to honesty and truth, and a perpetual open door to superstition, delusion and fraud."

A FEW weeks ago we called attention to the fact that the bill then before the Viceregal Legislative Council to remove obsolete matter from certain enactments applying to this Presidency, as originally drafted, would have the effect of depriving Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, of the personal allowance of two hundred rupees per mensem which he has hitherto received in consideration of his long and approved services. We then expressed a hope that this arbitrary feature of a bill purporting to merely remove "obsolete enactments" would be removed from the measure before it passed into law. Mr. Barrow's many friends will be pleased to learn that this suggestion has been adopted, and that the particular section under which the personal allowance is granted has been expressly exempted from the extinction attaching to all the other "transitory provisions" of Schedule R of the Municipal Act of 1888. It need hardly be said that the section will die a natural death when Mr. Barrow retires, as its application is expressly limited to "the same person who on the day when the Bombay Municipal Acts Amendments Act, 1882, came into force was secretary of the Town Council and clerk of the Municipal Corporation."

LORD SANDHURST will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, 11th proximo.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in India will arrive in Bombay from Karachi in the British India S. N. Company's steamer on the 7th November, and will land at the Apollo Bunder. The 2nd Royal Irish Rifles will furnish a guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file with band to parade, in Review order, at the Apollo Bunder on the arrival of Sir George White, who will be met by heads of departments and military commandants. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of his Excellency. Sir George White will leave for Baroda by the B. B. and C. I. Railway mail train on the 9th November.

WE understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E., is seeking election as a Syndic in Arts, owing to Mr. Justice Farran having resigned. Mr. Justice Ranade was a Syndic last year, and, as is well known, takes a good deal of interest in University matters.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART, C.S.I., has called a meeting for the purpose of taking steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. The meeting will be held on Monday next, at 5 p.m., at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Fort.

A VIENNA correspondent says:—Monday will long be remembered in Hungary as the date upon which came into force the important laws making civil marriage compulsory, establishing the civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and regulating the religious training of children of mixed marriages. The first civil marriage was performed in Budapest. The room in which the ceremony took place is simply furnished. Over the table at which the Registrar stands are the portraits of the Emperor and Empress. The official wore the Hungarian braided coat, and over it a scarf in the Hungarian colours, and with the arms of Hungary worked upon it. He only said a few words of introduction, asked the questions prescribed by law, and then added: "Your marriage is now concluded. According to the laws of Hungary, I must call your attention to the fact that by attending this ceremony you have not yet fulfilled your duties towards your church." This admonition is also prescribed by the law. The couple after signing the necessary documents drove to the synagogue, where the marriage was solemnised according to the Jewish ritual.

THE Duke and Duchess of Aosta intend leaving very shortly for London. They will probably be accompanied by the Count of Turin, the Duke's brother.

FOR the unveiling of the Warriors' Memorial at Grottkau, Prussian Silesia, it was agreed by the Committee responsible for the performance of the ceremony that laurel crowns and floral wreaths should be deposited at the foot of the Memorial by a stated number of highly honourable maidens. It was found, however, to be rather difficult to carry out this design; so it was deemed advisable that the following advertisements should be inserted in a journal published at Grottkau: "Notice! The arrangements come to the other day at our Committee's meeting, that twelve highly honourable young maidens should each place a garland at the foot of the Guards' Memorial, are herewith abrogated. The Committee find it impossible to give due consideration to the wishes expressed by each and every individual Jungfrau.—The Committee." "I herewith publish my withdrawal from the Committee for the selection of the highly honourable maidens, and regret that I ever interested myself in such an unthankful task.—Dr. Sennwitz." Perhaps the publishing of some of the letters in a supplement to the journal might exonerate the Committee.

MR. E. C. BREDIN, of the London Athletic Club, has telegraphed to America offering to defray the expenses of Mr. C. Kilpatrick and Mr. T. P. Conneff, of the New York Athletic Club, if they will visit England in November to run a couple of matches at the London Athletic Club ground at Stamford Bridge. It will be remembered that Mr. Bredin and Mr. F. E. Bacon were unable to go to America with the London A. C. team that met the representatives of the New York A. C. on September 21. A couple of matches are therefore proposed. Mr. Bredin, who is the English half-mile champion, would like to meet Mr. Kilpatrick, who won the half-mile in the international match in 1 min. 53 2-5 secs.—a "world's record"—in a race over that distance. It is further suggested that Mr. Bacon, the holder of the English one-mile championship, should meet Mr. Conneff, the American one-mile champion, and winner of the mile race in the recent sports, in a one-mile race.

MR. STEVENS has presented to the Naples Museum a bronze bell found at Pozzuoli, with an inscription upon it against sorcery.

ACCORDING to the latest advices from Vladivostock, immense havoc has been caused by a circular storm of unusual violence, the estuaries of the Danbicha, Ussuri, Lefu, and Iman were swollen into flood tides. The inundations carried away stone-built houses and barracks, and on the Danbicha six villages were entirely razed. Post stations were flooded, and ten versts of telegraph line destroyed. All the grain and hay crops were swept away, and thousands of cattle perished. In many districts the people are utterly ruined and threatened with famine. A large section of the Ussuri line embankment was washed away, and railway communication between Nicolski and Iman interrupted; at the latter place 12,000 square yards of embankment were carried away, and the station and stores flooded. The fatal casualties are numerous, but not yet definitely ascertained. The material damage is well-nigh incalculable.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRINCE LOBANOF AND EMPEROR WILLIAM.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

It is understood that Prince Lobanof, the Russian Foreign Minister, in an interview with the Emperor William expressed the hope that the Czar would see His Imperial Majesty and the Emperor Francis Joseph after the Coronation.

Prince Lobanof said he was convinced that France desired to maintain peace.

The Prince also said that Russia is unable to tolerate the Japanese establishing themselves in the Corea, where they would be a continual menace to Russia and China.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE OF OPORTO.

LISBON, Oct. 21.

The Duke of Oporto, who is in command of the troops ordered to Goa, sailed to-day.

NEW WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Lord Salisbury has been appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports, in place of the Marquis of Dufferin, who has resigned.

SERIOUS ARMENIAN PROPAGANDA.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that the existence of a serious revolutionary propaganda has been discovered by the Turkish authorities at Adana and Aleppo for the purpose of enlisting young Armenians, and supplying them with arms and ammunition, which have been secretly imported.

THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

A telegram from Hongkong states that the Black Flag Chief, commanding the rebels at Taiwanfu, in Formosa, has fled, and it is expected that the Black Flags will now surrender, and the Japanese occupy Taiwanfu.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL AND THE POPE.

LISBON, Oct. 22.

The King of Portugal has abandoned his intended visit to Rome, owing to the Pope insisting on his Majesty visiting the Vatican first on arrival there, otherwise His Holiness would withdraw the Papal Nuncio from Lisbon.

THE RECENT FIGHTING IN BAJAUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Official intelligence has been received regarding the recently-reported fighting in the Bajaur vicinity between the Utman Khel tribe and the Khan of Nawagai's troops. It appears that the original report has been greatly exaggerated. Only sixty or seventy men were killed, and a majority of the Utman Khels have now retreated. The Khan is still located at Ambahar, however, as, according to latest frontier intelligence, the Mahmund tribes are expected to advance daily.

THE DEHRA ISMAIL KHAN OUTPOST.

The Dehra Ismail Khan outpost will be evacuated by our troops, according to present arrangements, early in December.

LEAVE.

Colonel Woodthorpe's furlough to England for two years has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT.

A draft of the Indian Reformatory Schools Act is to be despatched to all local Governments immediately for criticism and opinions.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

RANGOON, Oct. 22.

To-day, a secunni and eleven stokers of the British India steamer Purnea were arrested for attempting to smuggle opium in the steamer on the mail run from Calcutta to Rangoon. The captain, suspecting the men, had a rigid search made, and about forty pounds of opium was found. The steamer, on arriving at the river to-day, flew police-signal, and twelve men were taken in custody. This is one of the largest seizures made on the coasting steamers. For some time the vigilance of the Excise staff was checking to some extent the smuggling from Bengal, but that from China and the Shan States is rapidly increasing.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

POONA, Oct. 22.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the city was held, this evening, at Reay Market, Baba Maharaj presiding. The meeting was very disorderly. Great confusion prevailed, as three parties were gathered strongly, namely, Anti-Congress, Social Congress, and Congress. Noise was so great, that the police at one time thought to intervene as they saw that blows might be exchanged. After a hot discussion the following resolutions were passed :—(1) That all work in connexion with the meeting of the Congress should be entrusted into the hands of those persons who only carried it out with their hearty consent, and that it was feared that work of the Congress was falling into hands of those who had not the welfare and prosperity of the Congress at their heart ; (2) that a Committee of persons who are interested in the welfare of the Congress be appointed to carry the important business, and about sixty-five persons should be nominated for the Committee ; and (3) that a general public opinion of the inhabitants has apparently been formed against the Social Conference, and that the Social Conference has become hateful to the public of Poona, and that time has arrived to sever connection of the Social Conference with the National Congress. The Hon'ble Mr. Tilak proposed the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, and said that the behaviour of certain attendants of the meeting was such as to cast shame on the general and intelligent public of Poona.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

A grand public meeting was held, this evening, for entrusting the Congress work to those prepared to work unconditionally for the Congress and the Congress alone. The opposition led by Messrs. Gadgil, Nagarkar, Lele, Apte, and a few others created disorder for fifteen minutes. After they left the meeting, quiet was restored, and work carried on for an hour and a-half quietly and orderly. A Congress Committee, with the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak as the sole Secretary, was then appointed, and three resolutions passed by acclamation. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The appointed members left the meeting discomfitted in public hisses.

A mob meeting, mostly of schoolboys, was held, this evening. The Hon'ble Mr. Tilak, himself one of the secretaries of the Working Committee, attacked the Standing as well as Working Congress Committees, and made misleading statements against the working of both. The other secretary, together with many other gentlemen, protested, and left the place in disgust. The proceedings throughout were unconstitutional, and the police had to interfere.

THE C. M. S. DIVINITY SCHOOL.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAYING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

Lady Sandhurst laid the foundation-stone of the above school, this afternoon, in the compound of Cypress Lodge, opposite the Jewish Synagogue. The ceremony was preceded by a short dedicating service in St. Mathew's Church. Lady Sandhurst arrived just after the appointed time. Her Ladyship was met at the entrance by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and other clergymen. The ground and its surrounding places were decorated with flags and buntings, and several mottoes were placed. The Rev. Mr. Heywood made a short speech explaining the origin of the school and its objects. He said two ladies, the Misses Cosway, who were extremely interested in missionary work in this part of India, had given a large sum of money.

Lady Sandhurst then laid the foundation-stone. Prayer was then offered after which the Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth said :—

Your Ladyship,—I have been asked by the representatives of the Church Missionary Society to express on their account, as I do on behalf of all here present, their grateful thanks for the kindly interest you have taken in our efforts by coming here to assist us in such sympathetic and needful manner, and we venture to say that it has been a pleasure and no trouble to you to honour us in our work of love by laying the foundation-stone of this institute, which is intended to be used entirely for the training of educated natives to become disciples of our great Master, and to go out and preach the kingdom of God to natives in the country on this side of Western India, where the harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few. In this regard, it is especially a happy augury of successes to be achieved in the future, that the 22nd of October has been chosen by you as the day for this building to be started by your Ladyship, as it is, I believe, a red-letter day in your Ladyship's annals—the anniversary of your birthday. Tendering you our heartfelt thanks, we may be permitted sincerely and with all respect to wish your Ladyship many happy returns of the day, with long life, health, and prosperity, and the blessings of God constantly attending on you.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay then said : I think if for no other reason we can take it as a good omen to-day here, and now in peaceful Western India, that this work has been undertaken by the Society, which has offered martyrs to God in many lands, and quite recently in China. God grant that its work here may always be as peaceful as to-day. At all events, it is the Society which we are proud to belong for a long time in this part of India. We laboured under the reproach of not being able to train any clergy for ourselves. That reproach has been already rolled away as far as Poona is concerned, for we have already two divines trained for work in the district, and the examinations which they passed would have been no disgrace to any theological college in England. Long may this Society continue to turn out for the work of Christ men trained in this school, the foundation-stone of which has been laid to-day.

His Lordship then upronounced the blessing. Flowers and *pan-sopari* being distributed, the proceedings terminated by the singing of the National Anthem.

THE REVOLT OF TROOPS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 20.

I give below the translation of the official orders published in the *Boletim do Governo*, dated 17th instant :—

" It being of the most urgent need to take prompt, energetic, and efficacious measures tending to re-establish public tranquility and security in the territory of Goa, where the deserted troop of the Battalion of Infantry have brought great consternation among the people by robbery and depredation joining with numerous other individuals of the Novas Conquistas—considering that under similar circumstances, the Government declared the suspension of the political and civil rights of the citizens, as may be seen from the orders, dated 7th July, 1852, 26th of April, 1872, and of 6th February, 1879, I do hereby announce, agreeing with the vote of the Government Council, which thought the matter to be urgent, that public guarantees are suspended in the above mentioned territory, till the individual security, and of property, and of public tranquility be restored, when the inhabitants may enjoy anew all the civil and political rights guaranteed to them by the fundamental law of the State."

It is also announced that all who have taken part from 14th October, and also those that may do so, will be entitled to a war allowance. His Excellency the Governor-General Commander-in-Chief rules under date the 17th instant as follows :—

1. That all European residents in Pangim present themselves this day at 6 p.m. to take part in the defence of the capital.
2. That all Europeans living outside the capital should present themselves within 48 hours.
3. That all non-European individuals between 16 and 45 years of age residing in the capital should present themselves at 6 p.m. to take part in the defence of the capital.
4. That non-European employes serving in Pangim should present themselves at 5 p.m. to take up police duty and maintainence of order.
5. Those who disobey the order without just cause shall be considered as rebels.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief invites all volunteers at 4 p.m. to-day with their arms and ammunitions. Another order has been issued dated 19th instant.

The order No. 702, dated 14th instant, not having produced the result that was expected (viz. the acceptance of pardon), as the deserters not only do not yield, but continue aggregating themselves with other individuals, committing all kinds of robberies and depredation, causing gravest disturbances in all the provinces, and surprises among the people—Considering that from the criminal deeds practised with the greatest audacity by the deserters it is clear that they are not worthy of the clemency, on the contrary they deserve an exemplary punishment as well as those that accompany them in their excursions and invasions—It is hereby notified that the said order of amnesty is now cancelled.

Another order has been published appointing Captain B. Coelho and Lieut. Abilio de Sa to take charge of the fortifications ; Captain Viera da Rocha of the Artillery ; Captain Augusto Sermenho of the steam launches and vessels ; Lieut. Manoel Barreiros of Commissariat ; and Lieut. Ozario de Castro of the recruitment of volunteers. The Health Officer is to provide a field hospital, keeping the staff and other requirements ready at hand. The Commissioner of Custom and Abkari is to put under the disposal of Captain Sermenho the whole of his staff, including preventive officers and sepoys. The administrators of the several provinces have to send messages every two hours to the Commander-in-Chief, and to notify at once any extraordinary incident, a special service of messengers being organised for the purpose. The commanding officers of each detachment are warned not to send troop or ammunition in response to any requisition they may receive without the sanction of the Head Officer. The order is accompanied with a military penal code, in which the punishment for different offences is set forth.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dwarka, Captain J. C. Tice, which came in yesterday, from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast, encountered very threatening weather on the coast, and could not call at any port, the only mail communication the vessel had was at Verawal and Mangrole. She had to overcarry 188 passengers to Bombay, it being too rough to land them at Verawal. Storm signals were displayed on the coast ports. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pemba, Captain R. W. Gimblett, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Delagoa Bay, via Zanzibar, experienced strong S. and S.-E. winds, with threatening weather since Saturday last. The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nadir, Captain W. J. Crebbin, also came in yesterday, from Calcutta, via Coast Ports. From Colombo to Bombay the ship encountered unsettled weather, with frequent heavy rain, variable winds, and S.-W. swell, and at times cloudy sky. The s. s. Florida, Captain D. Young, arrived in harbour, on Monday evening, from Batoum, and encountered fine weather up to Jabeltier, thence to 380 miles west of Bombay N. E. winds, strong currents, and heavy rain.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The revenue returns for the first half of the current year are very gratifying, and show that revenue is coming in splendidly. The improvement in the Income-tax may be attributed to the arrears of the additional penny, but that shown by the Post Office and Telegraph Services—which has been progressive for the six months, and now aggregates £260,000—is a sure indication of improved trade, quite as trustworthy as the income from stamps and drink, although not so large. As for the extraordinary improvement in stamps, it is, of course, not a thing to be looked upon as permanent, so far as it is not the product of the new Death Duties, if even then. But it will probably last long enough to permit the present Government to rejoice in a surplus next April such as no Chancellor of the Exchequer has been able to dispose of since Mr. Goschen found the means to give £7,000,000 odd to Local Authorities, and to make primary education free. And, discounting all the wealth poured into the Treasury by the company promoter and by the Stock Exchange speculator, there is enough real improvement in the revenue left to prove to us that the business of the country is creeping out of its prolonged lethargy and depression. In doing so, it but follows the natural law of industrial progress. The more nations develop their productive power, the more they have to sell, and the necessity of each producer to dispose of his goods—to barter them against the output of other producers—forces an extension of business in course of time, notwithstanding hostile tariffs, falling prices, and every other hindrance. It is anticipated that if the growth of revenue continue at the present rate until March 31, there should be a disposable surplus of fully eight millions for Sir M. Hicks-Beach to deal with. It is noteworthy, too, that this remarkable increase of exchequer receipts synchronises with the resuscitation of British trade. Many causes have been acting together to produce this highly satisfactory state of things. Next to the abatement of strikes, the continuous accumulation of capital in this country has probably played the chief part in producing the revival of trade and its fertilisation of revenue. The Baring disaster, followed by the financial collapse of South America and the banking crisis in Australasia, gave the British investor such a fright that he fell back upon the old method of hoarding his savings. He did not, it is true, keep them at home, but it came to much the same thing when he placed them on deposit at the joint stock banks. But when these great institutions continuously reduced the rate of interest on deposits, it was certain that the enormous accumulations would break forth sooner or later into those more profitable channels which served as conduits before the great house of Baring broke to bits. So immense, however, are the hoards of wealth on hand that they are hardly tapped as yet by the increased requirements of trade, while the capital absorbed by the Stock Exchange remains, for the most part, in the Money Market.

This week's Bank of England return shows some large movements, but they are entirely due to the usual home requirements for currency at this period of the year, as the gold movements on balance for abroad were unimportant. An expansion in the note circulation is shown of about a million and a quarter, while the coin and bullion has been reduced by nearly a million, so that the falling off in the reserve is fully two millions. The total of the latter item, however, still stands at 32¼ milions. A somewhat exceptional feature is a reduction of £705,000 in the public deposits, the tendency in the ordinary way being for these to increase on the approach of the dividend distributions. The market's supply of cash, thanks to the release of Government money and a little borrowing at the close of last week in connexion with Stock Exchange payments, is only lower to the extent of £1,142,541. Of course, the changes referred to mean little, as the currency will return from the country in the course of a week or two. With the continued growth in the volume of floating cash held by the London joint stock banks, and the prospect of an enormous addition to it at the close of the week in connexion with the distribution of the dividends on Home Government Funds, the question has naturally arisen as to how long the banks will be able to go on paying interest on the money deposited with them by their customers. The banks have only been allowing ½ per cent. on these deposits since the beginning of August last year, and appearances point to the probability of their being unable to continue even this low rate. For a long time past they have only been working with the barest margin of profit, and obviously if there should be a further fall in the rate they obtain for discounting bills which seems more than likely they would, to go on paying ½ per cent. to depositors, be actually losing money. It would not be a matter of surprise, therefore, to have an announcement made to the effect that the banks are not prepared to continue the payment of any interest on deposits held in London.

Amongst other accomplishments of the Japanese they are certainly well able to gauge the feeling of the Money Market, as is evidenced in the circular recently sent out by the London branch of the native Japanese Bank, offering to reduce from 6 to 5 per cent. the rate of interest charged upon advances against shipping documents attached to sterling drafts upon the East. As a matter of fact, in all directions Japanese manufacturing enterprise is growing apace. Very little has been said of late of the efforts of the Japs as paper makers, but they are producing a very good article ; and those who have seen it in the country would not be surprised to find it competing in the English market, along with rivals to the black-leads of Nuremberg, for Japan is also turning out a decent lead pencil. The cotton spinning results have been considerably in evidence of late ; and from spinning the Japs have got to weaving cotton. There is already one weaving-mill—the Emma—working in the country while more are contemplated. Then there is a copper-works at Osaka which provides the metal for the bronze coinage of Japan ; and in the neighbourhood of these works are the sheds of the Alkali Company, with a capital of £70,000, which is already turning out sulphuric acid and muriatic acid besides chlorate of potash and acetic acid. Again, the Japanese glassworks are turning out chimneys, tumblers, and stoppered chemical bottles ; the ironworks have made a centrifugal pump, with a capacity of 45,000 gallons an hour ; type-founding and printing machinery, safes, and bicycles are other products ; and pianos and small steamships are also being built by the industrious Japs. Meanwhile their neighbours across the Japan sea are as hide bound in stupidity and insolence as ever and do not seem to have learned much from their thrashing. Their prejudice against all foreigners has led to a very curious question being raised with reference to the notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. It appears that the Chinese often write upon them—in ideographic script, of course—comments of an abominable and insolent character, sometimes libelling the staff of the bank, the foreign Consuls, or foreigners in general. It is doubtless an excellent joke in Chinese eyes to see foreign merchants gravely receiving and paying out notes that bear such superscriptions. It would be rather good if the bank could turn the laugh by announcing its resolve not to cash notes thus disfigured ; but even if that were within its power, it would probably consider it akin to using a sledge hammer to break an egg. The hanging of a Chinaman or two found guilty of this class of joke would probably suffice.

It is estimated that the visible and invisible stocks of cotton in the world are about 3,000,000 bales, and that with a very moderate crop this year, there will be fully enough to supply all possible needs. Moreover, the receipts at the ports of late have shown some increase, and some of the crop reports have been more favourable. During the first half of September the weather in many sections of the American cotton belt has been more favourable for the plant than many had expected. Rains have benefited cotton in Tennessee, the condition in North Carolina and Alabama has improved and the dry weather in most sections of the cotton area has a tendency to reduce the danger from insects. The crop advices from many important sections of the South are very unfavourable. The drought continues in Texas, insects are damaging the crop there according to the last Government report, and the condition is very poor. There has been no material improvement in the crop in so important a cotton State as Mississippi. Damage by worms is reported in Louisiana. In the Atlantic States the diminished use of fertilizers is almost certain to result in a considerable reduction in the yield. The last Bureau report was very unfavourable. In many respects it was the poorest report in 15 years. The condition in Texas was given at only 56 per cent. The general opinion is that the Texas crop will not be over 2,000,000 bales, whereas last season it was 3,200,000 bales. Although there are evidences of improvement here and there in the cotton belt yet the conditions on the whole are not favourable. The crop is certainly late, the use of fertilizers was certainly very much reduced, and the acreage just as certainly was materially diminished. Miracles are not expected. In the ordinary course of events the cotton crop will be short, the consumption, we have every reason to believe, will be enormous, and the season of 1895-96 promises to be a season of high prices, such as must inevitably come from time to time in the course of cotton history.

For some time there have been indications in the advices to hand, from the United States that there was a growing disposition in favour of a sound currency policy. According to the *Times* correspondent the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts yesterday passed a resolution demanding the maintenance of the existing gold standard, insisting that the National Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable in gold, and opposing the free coinage of silver or any further purchase of silver bullion by the Government. It also invites the Government to retire as rapidly as possible all United States paper money. The authority referred to says it is remarkable that the subject of currency reforms should be taken up by two political conventions in two such States as New York and Massachussets within a week of each other. The retirement of the greenbacks has been suggested by many in this country as one of the first steps that might with advantage be taken in any currency reform, and it is satisfactory, therefore, to find this view being pressed upon the Government by such an important body as that meeting at Massachussets.

With reference to the continued drain of gold from the United States, it is being pointed out that the increase in the output of the yellow metal there promises to counterbalance the export movement. The production of the current calendar year, remarks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, has thus far probably just about kept pace with the loss by export. While the Treasury has suffered, it does not follow that the country is any poorer than a year ago in gold. The production this year in the United States will be not less than dol. 45,000,000. Some of the enthusiastic mine promoters in Colorado figure a production of dol. 28,000,000 in the first six months of the year, but the Mint officials are inclined to put a liberal discount on these figures. They admit, however, that Colorado will almost certainly show an increase in production from dol. 9,491,514 in 1894 to dol. 13,000,000 in 1895, and that there will be handsome gains in Oregon, California and other States. The aggregate gold production of the United States last year was dol. 39,500,000, of which about dol. 10,000,000 went into the arts. This would leave dol. 29,500,000 available for monetary uses or for export, and a production of dol.45,000,000, will leave not less than dol.32,000,000 for coinage or international trade. The large part of this production is likely to be over by the middle of November, on account of the difficulty of working the mines in the winter. The record of 1895 in gold exports has been lower thus far than any recent year except 1892. The months of September, October, and November have almost invariably shown an excess of gold imports, and even where the export movement has extended into September the tide has not failed to turn in October. Even the year 1894, which showed some of the heaviest losses, afforded net imports of dol. 418, 118 in September, dol. 519,851 in October, and dol. 1,507, 388 in November, before the great drain set in in December. Usually the net imports run up to several millions in these autumn months, and if they should average only dol. 4,000,000, per month for the closing quarter of the year, they would reduce the net losses of the year to dol. 24,000,000, and leave the country with dol. 8,000,000 of its production for monetary purposes, in addition to the amount devoted to the arts.

Writing on the effects of the increased gold supplies, the *Economist* argues that its influence in raising prices is not likely to be serious. But the *Economist* quotes Jevons as though that careful investigator was in 1853 himself in doubt as to whether prices had advanced in consequence of the great yield of gold from California and Australia, whereas in that year he proved a depreciation of gold, on the average, of about 9 per cent, and further held that in 1857 the depreciation had been 29 per cent. In 1869, again, he demonstrated a depreciation of gold to the extent of 16 to 18 per cent. Again, the *Economist* argues that the action of the double standard in France " helped greatly to steady the value of gold when the flood of the metal from Australia and California came upon the market." The *Economist* does not mean specifically in terms of silver but in terms of commodities generally, and the statement is nothing less than absurd in this sense. The *Economist* thinks that a rise of gold prices was prevented because France " absorbed" the gold in exchange for silver. But the effect would have been just the same if no such exchange had taken place. The gold sent to France merely liberated silver for circulation in the East at the par value in gold, and the effect on international prices was just the same as if gold had gone into Eastern circulation. In other words, there was no " absorption " in the sense implied by the Economist ; the world's stock of international money in circulation was increased to the full extent of the additional supply, less any quanty of either gold or silver that may have been hoarded or consumed in the arts. The relatively small effect on prices was due to the spreading of the joint supply of the monenary metals through silver and gold using countries alike, and to the stimulus given to the production of commodities and their distribution. It is the more strange that the Economist should overlook this very obvious truth as the same journal argues that a rise of prices will now probably be checked by the gold being used to redeem other forms of currency ; that is, not to liberate such currency for circulation elsewhere, as in the 'fifties and 'sixties, but to annihilate them as currency.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association, on Tuesday Mr. Macrara the president made an important announcement. He stated that the port of Manchester had been available for direct importation of cotton since the first of last year, but although the spinners of Egyptian cotton had been importing a fair proportion of their consumption via the Manchester Ship Canal, only an infinitesimal proportion of the cotton consumed by spinners of American cotton had been brought direct to Manchester, owing to the difficulty of obtaining freight at all times on a reasonable basis. Now, however, so far as the two great shipping ports of New Orleans and Galveston were concerned, all such difficulties had been completely overcome. Arrangements had been made by which cotton could be shipped from those places direct to Manchester at the same price as to Liverpool. In this manner, he said, a way had been cleared for united action on the part of the trade. The members of the Association, of whom there was a large attendance, unanimously pledged themselves to insist that all their importations from New Orleans and Galveston should be shipped by steamer direct to Manchester, and to do everything in their power to induce all the other spinners of the district to give the same pledge.

One of those incongruous financial journals which hunts with the hounds and runs whith the hare, which not only advises its readers what to buy, but undertakes at the same time to sell it them, has recently distinguished itself by a couple of lines truly remarkable for their frankness. Mentioning a mining share it says : " We hope all our readers took their profits. We took ours, and those of all who purchased through us." No doubt. And there is not the slightest reason to disbelieve that it will go on taking any profits to which people who are foolish enough not to see through this system of financial journalism may by some lucky chance become entitled.

The brigand brothers Frattaruolo are still ranging in the mountains in the province of Foggia, and though often caught sight of by carabineers (lately one of the brothers was even slightly wounded during a conflict), and hotly pursued, can never be caught. A prize of 10,000 lire is set on their heads. Many of the crimes they commit are not even brought to the knowledge of the police, so afraid are the population of their vengeance.

A TIGER HUNT IN THE OLD DAYS.*

AN INDIAN STORY.

In one of the cities in India, called Nuggur-ut-Shums, the Raja was very much troubled at the great loss of life that was occurring in the outskirts of the town by a man-eating tiger, and in open durbar issued a proclamation that whoever killed or captured the tiger would be rewarded with a jagheer and a pension. On the evening of that day, a poor koomar, a maker of earthen pots, named Lalloo, when he came home from his work, got scolded by his wife for his forgetfulnes in leaving his donkey tethered under a tree outside, and although it was getting late, for fear of his wife's scolding him again, he went to fetch the patient beast. When he came to the spot he saw an animal which he supposed to be his donkey, and putting a rope round his neck, tried to drag him home, but finding the beast obstinate, he got behind him and beat him most unmercifully with his lathee (club) until at last he succeeded in bringing it to his house. On arriving he told his wife that the donkey had been very obstinate, and he had to beat it severely. The woman replied that she supposed the donkey would die, and that she would be again obliged to carry the earthen pots to market on her head. She therefore took an oil lamp to go and see the donkey. To her amazement on going into the stable she found a tiger instead of her donkey. She called her husband to come and look at the animal he had brought home, saying that she supposed he had been drinking again, and that he was so blind, that instead of bringing the donkey he had brought a tiger. Lalloo being a very timid man, refused to go and look at it. The woman, therefore, closed the door of the stable in which the tiger was confined, and remarked to her husband that the tiger was covered with blood, and had undoubtedly killed the donkey, and had most likely eaten the donkey's brains, and thus the tiger had become so stupid as to allow himself to be brought to the house. Lalloo replied that he could not understand how that possibly could happen, and Motee told him that she had heard that when the women in Arabia wanted to induce a man to marry them or otherwise make a fool of him, instead of giving him a love potion, they bribed his servants to feed him on the donkey's brains, and he was sure to love them and do what they wished him to do. She added that it was not at all improbable that the tiger he had brought home was the identical tiger that was named "Bowlah Buksh," or the mad tiger, who after his escape had taken to man-eating " His old keeper, Rahim Khan, used to beat " Bowlah Buksh unmercifully," she said " and perhaps when you beat him he thought that Rahim Khan was belabouring him again, as he feared his old keeper very much." Lalloo said "Yes, that might be, but how am I to benefit by the Rajah's proclamation and get a jagheer and a pension. He felt in fact that he was too great a coward even to look at the tiger, and could not take him before the Rajah. Motee said " Never mind I will tell you what to do. You attend the morning durbar to-morrow, and when the Rajah appears commence beating the people attending the ceremony and proclaim yourself a great pehlwan (athlete)." Accordingly Lalloo attended the durbar, and when the Rajah sat down on his throne, he commenced to cudgel the people near him, calling out at the same time that he was a great pehlwan. The noise caused by his conduct attracted the attention of the Rajah, and Lalloo was taken before him. The Rajah asked him if he was mad that he acted so outrageously in durbar. Lalloo replied humbly that he did so to attract his Highness' notice and stated that he had captured the tiger for which the reward was offered, and that the tiger was now locked up in his house. The Rajah did not believe Lalloo's story, but sent people to his house to see if the tiger was really there. The messengers returned confirming Lalloo's statement, and the Rajah ordered him to go and bring the tiger, but Lalloo was very much afraid when he received this order, and said, that as he had captured the tiger the servants of the Rajah ought to bring him or kill him. The courtiers accordingly killed the tiger and brought his dead body into the durbar, where he was recognised as Bowlah Buksh. The Rajah was so delighted with Lalloo's bravery that he conferred on him lands and money, and made him his Commander-in-Chief.

Some time afterwards a band of dacoits, fifteen in number, were reported to have plundered a village not very far from the city, and the Rajah told Lalloo that he must go and capture the dacoits as they had murdered some people, and the rest of the villagers had deserted the village. The poor koomar Lalloo went home and told his wife Motee of the order he had received, and said if he went to capture the dacoits they would most certainly kill him, and that he did not know what to do. Motee told him to make himself easy. She knew what to do, and suggested that they should make some sweetmeats and put poison into them and go to the village and sell the sweetmeats to the dacoits. So Motee made the sweetmeats, and the next day they disguised themselves so as to look like Huhoaies (confectioners), and went to the village which had been plundered, but when they arrived there they found the dacoits had gone away. They were in despair, and sat down to rest themselves; but shortly afterwards they saw the dacoits returning, carrying heavy loads of stolen goods, and they looked very tired and exhausted, but on seeing the sweetmeats they at once began plundering the baskets of their contents, notwithstanding the cries and remonstrances of the koomar and his wife. In a short time the dacoits screamed out for water, and they all died in great agony. So the koomar Lalloo had the dacoits' heads cut off, and conveyed them in baskets to the Rajah, who conferred on him fresh gifts.

Subsequently the dominions of the Rajah were invaded by a neighbouring king, and there was great terror and excitement in the country. The Rajah ordered Lalloo, his Commander-in-Chief, to take his army and attack the enemy. On receiving this order the koomar went and told his wife Motee, and said he had been fortunate hitherto, but if he went out to fight the enemy he would certainly be killed, and he thought they had better take their money and runaway from the country, but Motee remonstrated, and said that plan would not do, as they were sure to be overtaken and he would be killed for his cowardice. If he would listen to her advice he would be sure to be lucky a third time. But Lalloo was very down-hearted, and said he would have to mount a horse, and although he had often ridden a donkey he was sure to fall off a horse. Motee, in reply, told him that she would instruct the grooms to tie him on the horse, and he would not fall off, but he was first to ask the Rajah to lend him his big war horse " Cheytuc," for no other horse was so fleet or so strong, and if he lost the battle he would be sure to be able to runaway from his enemies. Lalloo accordingly mounted the big war horse, and took the troops and went out to meet the enemy. On nearing them and seeing their great numbers, all the chief officers came crowding round the Commander-in-Chief consulting what was to be done, and there was great confusion and neighing of horses, and the horses of the enemy also began to neigh. The great war horse " Cheytuc " taking this as a kind of challenge took the bit between his teeth and galloped off towards the enemy. The officers seeing their Commander going off to attack the enemy alone, as they supposed, got ashamed and in a body charged after him. The very sudden and determined attack frightened the enemy and they turned and fled, and the victorious Commander-in-Chief Lalloo and his people killed a number of their antagonists with their lances, for there is nothing that makes men so brave as to see the enemy runaway ! On Lalloo's return to the capital the Rajah wanted to give Lalloo his daughter in marriage, saying that as he had no son he ought to marry again, but Lalloo declined the honour, stating that if he did so his wife " Motee," who was a pearl beyond price, as her name betokened, and the fortunate star of his existence, would have to be discarded, and that he could never agree to.

N. X.

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The following, relating to a Naples Bourbon in the Italian army, is from a Naples correspondent. Signor Luigi di Borbone, a pupil of the Modena Military Academy, has been made lieutenant in the regiment Umberto I. at Bologna. He is the grandson of Don Luigi, Count of Aquila, brother to Ferdinand II. The Count of Aquila, who was a Liberal, married a Princess of Braganza at Rio Janeiro, and a son was born to them at Naples, who afterwards married Miss Maria Amelia Hamel at New York in 1869. Among their children was the present lieutenant.

STUDENTS VS. THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly arrange in one of your columns for the following ramble in the province of an educationist ? There has been of late much critical fencing as regards the question of University reforms argued from many a point of view ; and indeed it is a matter of wonder that the complex activity of controversialists should leave our students in no satisfactory mood. The proper purpose of a University with respect to the education of the general public being fairly imprinted on every inquiring mind, it can but consistently be urged that the necessity has arisen of clearing up some of the causes bearing on the capacity or otherwise of our fresh and future batch of graduates from a prevalent mist. The present system of education is defective in that the multiplicity of subjects presses too sorely on minds in the process of formation, and the colleges become reduced to a level of machines for stuffing young brains. It were idle to deny that such a system should have accordingly for its end mere communication of knowledge to the exclusion of the establishment of principles, and the regulation of the intellect thereby attended with positive and negative results—positive, for it weakens the body and the brains ; negative, for it does not make full and practical men. These are the extrinsic sources of mischief to students, who are peculiarly connected with the future of this country. The intrinsic ones are represented by the circumstances of students desirous of higher education. Most of such people without wealth or family rank naturally enough consider academic distinctions as a sure way to preferment. These in addition to their being exposed to the influence of the extraneous causes mentioned, have besides a great inducement to make as speedy a start in life as possible ; for having made a summary winding-up of the selected course of study, they in their early days show that they studied mainly for money's sake. Year by year does the University mint send out coins of various exchange values, marked with various degrees of perfection, and each giving his own peculiar jingle while thrown across the practical counter of inviting offices. " Indeed, Sir, " says an old sojourner on the University path, " but lately I have passed my B.A., if I could possibly get an appointment." " Sir, I am sorry," replies a canny secure grandee, "that's a wide step from the lecture-rooms to the wide-varied world. You a B.A. ? make merit of your prospects. The field seems over-stocked. Graduate ! elsewhere test thyself." Such can probably be the picture of an average University man, while having exhausted his health, wealth and breath in pouring over his volumes, he comes out expecting a full crop at the end of his labours. Now, I think, the aim of an " Alma Mater" in regard to this matter is to influence for the better such public opinions as have been for some time past gathering strength to the prejudice of her children. And therefore the supporters of liberal education and culture on a European basis, judging the motives from which the reforms have been proposed, should allow them to pass in a spirit of kind compromise. The recent proposals of Mr. Ranade had no doubt originated in unmistakably friendly feelings, and in by no means unfair hopes for our country's future. But it is with the greatest scrupulous anxiety that I beg leave to opine that the 45 P.C. scheme had a probable tendency to lower our graduates in the public estimation, while the other for reduction in the number of examinations might have kept up the disadvantages of a long course, though lessening the strain caused by too close an approach of examinations. It is not meant, however, to pass in review the views of a man whose earnest sympathies with the Indian students are of exhalted type. All that is prayed for is such a change in the nature and number of subjects that our system of education, while reserving as compulsories some select subjects of general utility, should leave to the students, even when entering on their college career, certain groups of subjects to make their choice from. Thus to a general knowledge of useful subjects would be combined a mastery over others suited to the students' brains : the odd idea of some subjects appearing as forced on the bent of the intellect of students being naturally kept out. And it is reasonable to suppose that by regulating their habits of study, they would turn out sound workable fellows.

What a degree of contrast between our old and fresh graduates, their respective physical and intellectual qualities ? How great the requirement of more Telangs and Naorojis in the intellectual and political horizon of India ? The rising of this country in the scale of nations must for ever depend on our educated classes, who require every facility of handling hard subjects to be given them. May our university, while rendering this just and worthy duty, produce men who would hold up before the natives the picture of an enlightened India, standing on the same social and political platform with England, reading together to other nations a lesson of universal justice.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 19. G. D. B.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In your last Saturday's issue there appear to be a most pertinent letter lucidly pointing out the utter improbability of the poison having been obtained from Tom Farrell. The writer rightly infers that if Tom gave the poison to Fonseca without informing his master Tom had committed theft. I say, if the Mahomedan is to be believed it must be inferred that Tom not only committed a theft, but was an accomplice of Fonseca. If Tom understood the poison given by him was to be made use of for rats what reason could Tom have for not informing his master, Mr. Stevens, that the drug was given to Fonseca, as there was a strict order that he (Mr. Stevens) should be always informed when strychnia was given out. Besides Fonseca knew Mr. Stevens very well, he being his old customer. Tom's silence in this respect can only accord with the theory that he was aware that Fonseca had some foul play in view, in which Tom acquiesced. If the Mahomedan ex-policeman is to be believed it can be safely inferred that Tom not only committed theft, but aided and abetted Fonseca in the commission of the murder. Those who know the firm of Mr. Stevens, and I dare say it is known to the whole gentry of Bombay, will certainly come to the conclusion that no mischief of whatever kind can take place there, and the attack made upon good old Tom Farrell by the Mahomedan must be looked upon as most cowardly and mean. This reminds me of a certain case before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley in which a Small Causes Court cashier, who was charged with embezzlement, tried to save his skin by stating the defalcation was due to his having given the missing money to a judge (who was then defunct). It being well-known that the judge whose name he mentioned was most upright and conscientious, Mr. Justice Bayley looked upon the cashier's excuse as a very cowardly attack upon the character of the good judge, and took this fact into consideration in passing a very severe sentence upon him, although otherwise he might have been lenient. Such appears to be the Mahomedan's allegation against poor Tom.

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

DEATH IN BASOODI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The necessity for legislating in the matter of ghee adulteration has by this time been sufficiently established, and it is to be hoped the requisite protective measures in this direction will not be long delayed. The evil of adulterating articles of food is growing in Bombay, and sooner or later another especial Act of a comprehensive nature will have to be seriously thought of by the guardians of our health. On the last Dusserah day no less than five persons in my house were attacked with choleraic diarrhœa through partaking of " basoodi," a preparation of milk. The sweetmeat was obtained from a well known shop. A portion of this " basoodi " was subsequently examined by a medical man, who at once pronounced it as unfit for human food. I have no doubt in my mind that all those who patronized this vendor's " basoodi" that day must have suffered similarly. I have since consulted another medical gentleman, who has a large practice among the class who use " basoodi " and kindred preparations almost daily, and he assures me that he has had often to treat serious cases of the kind described by me—all arising from the use of this sweetmeat when it is adulterated with stale " mawa "—another preparation of milk largely imported from distant places into the city. Large quantities of this unwholesome " mawa " and other sweet preparations of milk are got rid of by unscrupulous vendors on Hindu fast days and holidays by mixing them with the highly spiced " basoodi." Till stringent legal measures are adopted to check the evil, the authorities concerned would confer a great boon on the public by exercising some sort of control over these vendors of deleterious food. By the bye, when are the Medical Health Inspectors, proposed by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, going to be engaged by our Municipality ? The duty of inspecting such sweetmeats might well be delegated to them in addition to their other functions.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Oct. 18. TRIDENT.

THE PROTECTION OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

Her Majesty's S. Sphinx, under the command of Commander W. H. Taylor, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Bushire, which port she left on the 9th instant, calling *en route* at Bahrein and Jask. She has come to Bombay to undergo the usual repairs, and will probably remain here for about a month. Since leaving Bombay in April last, the vessel has been cruising up the Gulf, and it will be remembered that she bombarded the Island of Zubara, last month, when the disturbance at Bahrein was in progress. H. M.'s S. Pigeon remains in the Gulf.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Calcutta theatrical season will open on Saturday, the 2nd of November, with the Hudson's New Surprise Party at the Royal, and Mr. Twinning's new dramatic company at the Corinthian.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 12th Oct. 1895, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 81,407, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,17,206, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 1,98,963, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 236-13-9. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,97,074-9-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 234-9-10. Extensive breaches over G. I. P., N. G. S. and E. C. Railways; through communication interrupted.

A correspondent writes from the Cote d'Or :—"I have just revisited, after an interval of six years, a village half an hour from Dijon by rail, and on the line from that city to Troyes. To my great astonishment I find the vineyard of former days changed into hop gardens—hopping, of course, over, the enormously tall hop poles piled in stacks, the general aspect recalling Sussex or Kent at this period of the year. The friends with whom I spent the day informed me that vintagers, large and small, had uprooted their vines and planted hops on account of the phylloxera. The ravages of this pest have been for the most part arrested, but the cost of recreating the vineyards is so onerous that, at least in this part of Burgundy, a less productive crop has been preferred. Beer is now much more largely consumed in France than formerly, and the light beer of local brewing is very pleasant. My host, formerly owner of vineyards near Beaune, had also disposed of these, not caring for the cost and trouble of replanting with American stocks. I was sorry to learn that the habit of drinking was on the increase in rural France. 'What we want,' said my friend, 'is a Local Option Bill like that lately rejected by your own electors.'"

Madame Rattazzi de Rute, a cousin of the Emperor Napoleon III., has, a Paris correspondent says, had a run of ill-luck with her jewellery. Five years ago her cook went abroad carrying with him several thousand pounds worth of diamonds and pearls belonging to her. She has now been victimised for the second time. Madame de Rute, who was present at the International Press Congress of Bordeaux as editor of the "Nouvelle Revue Internationale," lives in a handsome suit of rooms in the Boulevard Poissonniere, formerly occupied by Madame Adam. She was in the habit of giving her jewels to a jeweller to clean and repair from time to time. Not long ago she transferred her custom to a man named Albert Satis, who keeps a smalll shop on the Boulevard for the sale of imitation jewellery. Three days ago information was conveyed to the police commissary of the district that four rows of pearls had been taken out of one of Madame de Rute's necklaces, which had been left with Satis, and imitation beads put in their place. The necklace was worth 1,200*l*. The fraud was most cleverly done, and a jeweller alone was able to prove it. Satis left the other day for London on business, but a search in the house of his young unmarried sister, who keeps the shop, was rewarded by the discovery of a bracelet made up of the stolen pearls. On Wednesday, returning from London, Satis learnt that his sister was in prison. Today he gave himself up, and admitted having stolen Madame de Rute's pearls and other jewellery besides.

A sad tragedy happened the other day in the province of Avellino. A young student belonging to a good family fell in love with a pretty girl who was housemaid in the family, of some friends. The young fellow immediately asked leave of his family to marry the girl, but they naturally opposed his wish, and agreed with the girl's master and mistress that she should be sent away. Hearing this, the young man the other day managed to meet the girl, and besought her not to leave the town. But she declared that she would do nothing to embroil her lover with his family, and would obey her master and mistress. No sooner did the lover hear her reply than he drew a revolver, shot her full in the breast, and then shot himself twice. Both the unhappy young people were on the point of death when the news left.

Private letters received in Rome assert that the King of Korea invited the Duke of Abruzzi to visit him at Seul. The Prince accepted, and went there, accompanied by Commander Bertolini and others. The Duke was received with the greatest cordiality, and the King insisted that he should stay to dinner. It was the first time, says the Rome correspondent who gives the news, that a European Prince has sat at table with the King of Korea.

A Paris correspondent says : The visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to M. Felix Faure was made significant by the fact that M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, went with him to Fontainebleau. This Imperial personage was an Ambassador Extraordinary to M. Carnot at Nancy. There can be little doubt that he comes on a special errand. Comte de Montebello, the French Ambassador to St. Petersburg, was one of the party who accompanied him. They reached Fontainebleau at half-past ten, and were taken to the Palace in open carriages sent by the President to fetch them. The Grand Duke before luncheon spent nearly an hour in visiting the State rooms, to which Francis I., Henry II., and Louis Philippe have attached their names. After luncheon he sat some time smoking with M. Faure, M. Hanotaux, and the Comte de Montebello, and left at three o'clock. Bad weather prevented him taking a turn in the gardens.

A life-size portrait of Queen Victoria by Lemercier and Furst will figure at the Lithographic Exhibition got up in Paris to keep the centenary of lithographic art. The portrait in question, Paris correspondent telegraphs, is unique, and in all respects most interesting. It came to be done in this way. In 1850 a manufacturer asked the famous lithographer Lemercier whether he could prepare a stone of unheard-of dimensions, which he named, for an industrial drawing he wanted for the Exhibition that was to be held in Hyde Park in 1851. Lemercier was not sure whether it was possible, but promised to try. He succeeded, and on the manufacturer's death, he found the stone on his hands. He thought that it must not be lost, and went to Furst, a designer, whom he knew, to ask how it could be covered. Furst at once said : Make it a feature of the coming Exhibition ; if you trust to me I feel sure I shall do on it a telling portrait of the Queen, something the world will wonder at. I know her face by heart. She will come out better in a life-size lithograph than in oils." Furst did the portait in eight days. Four proofs only were taken, and the stone, as well as one of the impressions, was sent to Hyde Park and was one of the sights of the Exhibition. Unfortunately the stone was accidentally broken in being sent back to France. One of the proofs was bought by the Queen for herself and another for the Prince of Wales, while Lemercier and Furst kept the other two. Lemercier's family still have his impression, and Furst's belongs to M. Simonnet, who has consented to exhibit it.

Mr. Welch, the Superintendent of the Niagara State Reservation, makes bitter complaint of the conduct of his rivals conducting the sight-seers on the Canadian side, who, it is alleged, carry on an unfair competition with their American neighbours. "The addition," he observes, "of the bazaar, photograph gallery, and hydraulic elevator at Table Rock in the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, to the toll places, bazaars, and photograph establishments heretofore worked under the same management as the exclusive livery privileges, has during the past year resulted in a large proportion of the visitors being taken to Table Rock, on the Canadian side, before being taken to Goat Island or the American Falls. This is done in order to obtain fees at the hydraulic elevator and patronage at the Table Rock bazaar and photograph establishment before strangers have had the opportunity of visiting the places of interest and stores on the American side." Mr. Welch's report, which is addressed to the Commissioners, concludes with an ominous hint of the way in which these too energetic competitors may be brought to book. "The Company," he says, "thus engaged in systematically diverting business from the State of New York is organized under the laws of this State, and is the largest user of the roads and bridges within the State Reservation."

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 17th inst., when there were present :—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, P. C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., presiding :—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I. ; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C. ; the Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., C.S.I., Q.C. ; the Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I. ; the Hon'ble Sir A. Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. ; the Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I. ; and the Hon'ble A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., M.D.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Cadel and the Hon'ble Mr. Glendinning be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend certain Indian enactments relating to Merchant Shipping and the carriage of passengers by sea. He said:—"In making this motion I would ask your Excellency's permission to refer, for a moment, to the sorrow with which I, and the other members of your Excellency's Council, received the intelligence of the death of our late colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. Clogstoun. To many of us both here and in Madras, that intelligence came with a sense of the sustainment of a personal loss. It was your Excellency's intention to have recalled Mr. Clogstoun to your Council this cold weather in order that he might carry to completion the important legislation which during the last cold weather session, was in his charge. But the hand of death, which levies such heavy tribute on the members of our Indian Services, and too often from among those who especially distinguish themselves by the ability and ardour with which they devote themselves to their duties has deprived your Excellency's Council of the assistance and advice which they expected to receive from the late Mr. Clogstoun in discussing a subject to which he had given very much labour and of which he had made himself a perfect master. This event makes it necessary for your Excellency to make other arrangements to carry to a final conclusion the Merchant Shipping Bill which was in our late colleague's charge last year ; and your Excellency has determined, in order that it may be finally discussed and, if possible, settled during next cold weather, that the Select Committee should resume its operations as soon possible, even before your Excellency's arrival in Calcutta and that the Bill itself should be placed in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. Cadell. The Select Committee last year made a preliminary Report ; it is necessary this year, with the new considerations and the new discussions received from the various bodies concerned, to take up the subject from the point at which it was left last year. The Select Committee will, it is hoped, meet in Calcutta early in December and recommence the examination of the Bill.

"To carry out this object I have the honour to make the motion now before the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOWER BURMA VILLAGE ACT, 1889, AND LOWER BURMA TOWNS ACT, 1892, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Lower Burma Village Act, 1889, and the Lower Burma Towns Act, 1892, be taken into consideration. He said that he had nothing to add to the remarks which he made on the previous occasion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB COURTS ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884. He said :—"As some of the Hon'ble Members present are aware, there has, for some years past, been a certain amount of discussion going on regarding the constituttion of the Punjab Chief Court. It is not that there has been any complaint of the degree of efficiency with which the duties of the Court have been discharged; very much the reverse. I myself, having sat for some time in the Court, may be considered not altogether an unprejudiced witness on this point; but nevertheless, I think may venture to say that there is no Court in India, or indeed elsewhere, that commands the respect and confidence of its justiciables and of the Government to a greater extent than the Chief Court of the Punjab does. But of course, in every human institution there is room for improvement, and many suggestions have been put forward, from time to time, with a view to improving the position and constitution of the Chief Court. Such suggestions have, since I assumed office in the Punjab, been pressed upon me by the Chief Court.; and also more recently by members of the Bar. Some of them have given rise to questions of considerable difficulty, and, as they are still under the consideration of the Government of India, I do not propose to enter upon them on this occasion. There is one suggestion, however, that has been put forward, which is of a very simple nature, on which I venture, to think there will be no difference of opinion in any quarter, and which, for reasons which I shall state presently, I think it is desirable to give effect to at once. The suggestion to which I refer is one as to the rule governing the succession to the office of Chief of the Court. It need not be said that a Court, comprising, as the Punjab Chief Court, does, a number of Judges, must have a head of some sort ; but I may observe that the importance of the office of head of a Court of this kind is far greater than an outsider merely reading the enactments and other documents constituting the Court might be led to imagine. This is particularly true of a Court, like the High Courts in this country and the Chief Court of the Punjab, which is entrusted not merely with the administration of justice in particular cases, but is, further, the head of a great department comprising hundreds of Subordinate Judges of various grades, and an almost innumerable host of ministerial officers, and which, moreover, is constantly called upon to aid the Government with its opinion and advice on important questions which arise in connection with the amendment and administration of the law. The man who presides over such a Court, who has to moderate disputes and reconcile differences, and settle those personal questions which though they fortunately very rarely arise between Judges, still occasionally do arise,—I say the man who has to do this should, I think it will be admitted, be distinguished above his colleagues, not only for his capacity as a Judge, but also by his strength of character, tact and knowledge of the world and of men : and I think it will be conceded that there is only one way of getting such a man as the head of a Court, and that is by conferring upon the highest authority in the country a power to select and appoint him. This is the mode of settling the matter which has been adopted in the case of the High Courts in this country established by Royal Charter, and it is, as far as I know, the mode of dealing with the matter that has been established all over the civilized world, except in the Punjab. In the case of the Punjab Chief Court on the contrary, there never has been a power conferred on the executive Government to select a Chief Judge for the Court. I have not looked into the early history of the Court, but, speaking from recollection, I think I am right in saying that originally the Senior Judge of the Court came, by some sort of tacit agreement among the Judges, to act as the Chief Judge, and then, when the Act of 1884 came to be passed, this arrangement or understanding was placed upon a legislative basis by the provisions of that Act, which enact in effect that the Judge who is senior by date of appointment shall be the Chief Judge of the Court. How the matter came to be settled on this footing it is not easy now to discover with any certainty ; but I suspect that it was due chiefly to a feeling, which constantly prevails in this country, that it is undesirable, on financial grounds, to invest any office with any superfluous amount of dignity ; that, if in remodelling any department of Government you were to confer upon the head of the department any high-sounding title, like that of 'Chief Inquisitor' or 'Lord High Executioner,' he would at once, though his work might be exactly the same as before, begin to clamour for an addition to his salary. I believe myself that the matter was placed on the footing it was placed chiefly for this reason ; but, however, that may be, the fact remains that, as the law stands at present, the succession to the office of Chief Judge is governed by a rule which is unusual, anomalous, and potentially inconvenient. I say potentially inconvenient, because I feel bound to admit that, since the Act of of 1884 was passed, there has been, as a matter of fact, no actual inconvenience caused, because the Senior Judges have been, I believe, the very men whom the Governor-General in Council would have appointed as Chief Judge if he had the power conferred on him to choose a man ; but this of course has been the result only of our good fortune. I see it stated in the correspondence that, looking back to some earlier stages of the Court, we have not always been equally fortunate, and of course it would be out of the natural order of things to expect that the man who happens to be the senior of the Court will always be the man most fitted to discharge the duties of an office such as I have described that of the head of the Court to be. This being so, it is very natural that it should have been felt for some time past that the law required a change in this respect, and I see from the correspondence in 1891 that Sir Meredyth Plowden, who was then the Senior Judge of the Court, urged that the law should be amended and that the Governor-General should be invested with the power of appointing a Chief Judge; and his colleagues agreed with him in this. I do not think there will be any hesitation, as I have already said, from any quarter about adopting this view, and the only doubt I have felt about the matter has been as to whether we should take up the point now and deal with at once, or whether we should wait until the other questions now pending before the Government of India have been settled and let this point be dealt with along with them. I have no hesitation myself in saying that the former course is the right one, and for this very simple reason, that, if we were to allow this question to stand over until the other questions to which I refer came up for consideration, it might happen, by the perversity of circumstances that we should have to deal with it at a moment when the office of Senior Judge was on the point of becoming vacant, and then there would be a certain awkwardness in passing a Bill which would deprive the Judge next in seniority of a position to which, under the existing law, he would immediately become entitled ; whereas if we legislate at this moment, when I am happy to say that there is no immediate prospect of the Senior Judge retiring, and when I may add the Judge next in seniority to him is a man whom I think every one would consider fit for the office of Chief Judge, we avoid any difficulty of this kind.

"For these reasons, though the sanction of the Government of India to my adopting this course has reached me only at the end of the session here, I have resolved to ask leave to introduce this Bill at once. It will simply provide, as will appear from what I have said, that, instead of the Senior Judge 'ex-officio' succeeding to the office Chief Judge, the Governor-General in Council shall have power to appoint a Chief Judge ; and in moving for leave to introduce the Bill I have only to add that, in order to preclude any possibility of those financial apprehensions, to which I have alluded, arising, I have assured the Government of India that, in the present state of the finances, I shall not make any request for an extra allowance for the Chief Judge in addition to what he gets in his ordinary capacity as a Judge of the Chief Court."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor also introduced the Bill and moved that it be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill and Statement of Objects and reasons had already been circulated to the members of Council.

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor also moved that the Bill be passed. He said he had no hesitation in doing so, insamuch asche felt sure there would be no difference of opinion on it in any quarter, and it was desirable for the reasons already given that the matter should be disposed of at once.

The motion was put and agreed to.

EX-KING THEBAW'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved for leave to introduce a Bill to incapacitate ex-King Thebaw from binding himself by contract so as to give rise to any enforceable pecuniary obligation and to provide for an inquiry into his present state of indebtedness. He said :—"It is within the knowledge of all the members of Council that, for several years past, ex-King Thebaw, formerly King of Burma, has been a State prisoner. I believe that the manner in which he has been maintained during this time has simply been that the Government of India have paid whatever they considered right for his maintenance, but it is now desired to put him on what is proposed as a more satisfactory footing in some ways and to allot a stated sum, in the nature of a voluntary allowance from the Government, which will not be in any sense the property of the ex-King, out of which he will be permitted to maintain himself. That being so, it becomes exceedingly important to secure that any money so given to the ex-King will really be applicable, and applicable only, to his maintenance for the purposes for which the Government gives it to him, and that he shall not be able by any acts of his own to anticipate this allowance so as to put it into the hands of creditors and so enable them to deprive him of the benefit of it for the only purposes for which it is given to him. Therefore, it becomes important, before such a change is made and the ex-King is put in actual possession of an allowance of this kind, to take care that he shall not have the power, which every ordinary subject has as regards his own property, of binding it by anticipatory contracts which will divert it from the proper purpose of his maintenance. The second section of this Bill therefore provides that henceforth the ex-King shall be incapable of binding himself by any contract so as to give rise to any enforceable obligation. I say an enforceable obligation, because, of course, if the ex-King buys a thing and does not pay for it on the spot, there is an obligation on his part to fulfil the contract by paying for it afterwards ; and all that the existing law can do is to say that as regards such an obligation the creditor shall have no remedy at law.

"As the Bill is drawn there is a variation of expression adopted both as to this and in the part which deals with various claims against or obligations on the part of the ex-King, but I think it will be better to explain why this is so when I move to take the Bill into consideration.

"Besides this, a further question has arisen. In the nine years or so during which King Thebaw has been in India he has already contracted a certain number of debts, or at any rate put himself in such a position that a certain number of claims have been made against him, which may or may not be valid debts. He has also been permitted by the Government of India, which might have taken possession of all his property at the time Burma was conquered, to retain some of his property. I have no means of judging of the value of this property, but it is of some value more or less, and it is of course right that that property, whatever its value may be, should be applied as far as is necessary, or as far as it will go, as the case may turn out, in or toward the payment of those debts which are honest and valid debts already incurred by him while he is capable of contracting. It would be very inconvenient, however, if nothing should be done in this matter, and if the creditors and the King were to be left to the ordinary processes of the law for the purpose of ascertaining what his debts really are and of applying this property to the payment of those debts. The Bill therefore proposes, following the lines of an Act passed in the case of the Nawab Nazim under somewhat similar circumstances, to appoint a Commission or Committee, which shall have the power to investigate any claims brought against the King, and to certify to the Government the amount of the debts proved to be just and valid debts: and then the Government will have it in their power, if they should think fit, to take over the property of the King, or so much of it as may be necessary, for the purpose of paying any claims which are awarded as just and right. That will be a very great benefit to the ex-King and to the creditors—to the creditors so far as they are honest creditors, because they will have a machinery provided for them which will be much more convenient than the ordinary course of an action at law ; and because they will, if their debts are honest and there is money to pay them, be paid direct from the Government of India, instead of being obliged to get execution as best they may if they obtain a decree ; and to the ex-King, because he will not be troubled with a number of suits which he would have to defend as best he could in the Civil Courts, and will have a tribunal very much in nature of an Insolvency Court to determine the total amount of his indebtedness and to apply his property so far as it will go in releasing him from this indebtedness in the future. As, however, it is possible that there may be some of the creditors who would prefer to maintain their existing rights at law instead of taking advantage of the means which the Bill offers them to get their debts liquidated and paid by means of this Commission or Committee, the Bill also provides that any creditor who does not come in and present a claim is not affected, and he may do what he pleases to maintain his existing rights at law. I should not venture to ask the Council to pass the Bill to-day, as I hope with his Excellency's leave to do if the Bill in any way interfered with the right of an outstanding creditor of that nature to establish his claim at law and get execution if he could ; but the Bill does provide—and I think members of Council will consider the provision reasonable—that if any creditor takes advantage of the opportunity given by the Bill of proving his debt in a more ready and more summary form and gets an award from the Committee, that then he should be bound by the amount of that award, so that even if the Government should eventually determine that it was better to leave matters to take their course according to the ordinary law and should refuse, as they have power to do, to intervene further, the creditor who has obtained this award should be so bound by it that he shall not be capable of instituting or maintaining a suit or other proceeding against the King or his property in respect of the debt which was the subject of such award. That, I think, is a reasonable provision because otherwise the creditor might come in and make his claim, and then, if and when he discovered that the Committee had disallowed a part of the demand, he might withdraw from the inquiry and go into a Court of law on his original claim, and we think that ought not to be permitted. He need not go before the Committee unless he pleases, but, if he once elects to do so, he must be bound by the result of that application. Subject to that, the Bill simply provides an easy remedy for the creditor, so far as the property of the King exists or can be made available ; and puts it in the power of the Government of India, by paying off the creditors in the manner I have described, to substitute its ownership of this property for the King's ownership ; which is a more convenient form both for the King and, I venture to say again, for the creditors, than if the property should be liable to be taken in execution and sold in the only way in which a Court of law can enforce its decrees."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved his Excellency the President to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration. He explained that he was not in a position under the Rules exactly as they stood to move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once, but, as he had already explained, no one was really affected by the Bill. It was purely permissive and no one had his rights in any way affected by it.

His Excellency the President declared the rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Bill be taken into consideration. He said :—"I will explain one or two points at a little more length now. There are three points to which my attention has been called, and I will endeavour to explain to the Council the view I take upon them. One of the points in question is referred to in the preamble, which say that it is expedient to render the ex-King Thebaw henceforth incapable of binding himself by contract so as to give rise to any enforceable pecuniary obligation. When you come down to the enacting clause it is drawn in this way :

"'Ex-King Thebaw shall henceforth be incapable of entering into any contract so as to give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.'

"I leave out the word 'enforceable,' however, for this reason. It is a good and well-established principle of law that, when you have an enactment restricting the rights of the subject at common law, it is the duty of the Court to give that enactment the narrowest construction that its words will bear. Accordingly, if the section had been drawn that the King was not to enter into a contract so as to give rise to any enforceable pecuniary obligation, in the enacting part of the Bill, I was afraid that arguments might be addressed to the Court to show that that must be interpreted to mean some particular class of contracts and that ordinary contracts were outside its limits. I left the word 'enforceable' in the preamble, because it seemed necessary to show that such a contract was not to be enforced at law, and the preamble, while sufficiently explaining the enacting part of the clause, limits its generality ; but I am rather afraid that under the principle I have mentioned, the enacting part might be construed in too limited a manner if it exactly followed the preamble ; therefore, I think it safer to put words of the utmost generality in the enacting part of the Bill whilst leaving the word 'enforceable' in the preamble to explain what is really meant. The variation in language was deliberate, for the reason which I have explained.

"An exactly similar variation occurs in one of the later clauses. The preamble recites that ex-King Thebaw 'is possessed of certain moveable property and it is expedient that the same should be made available for the payment of the said claimants to the extent and in the manner hereinafter appearing' and in a later section—section 10, which deals with the possession and value of this moveable property, in case it should be necessary to go into what I have described as a sort of Insolvency Court—the words 'moveable property' are used again; but in an earlier section, which provides that a creditor who comes in under this Act shall thereby be barred upon obtaining an award, I have intentionally left out the word 'moveable' before the word 'property.' If any question should arise, it is right that the rights of the creditor should be barred against all the King's property and not merely against the property with which we are dealing at the present time. Accordingly, the language varies also in this—the eighth—section under which no creditor who has presented a claim to the Committee under this Act and obtained an award shall be capable of instituting or maintaining any suit or other proceeding against ex-King Thebaw or his property ; although, when we come to deal afterwards with the property to be made available, it is expressly described as moveable property. There again the variation is certainly intentional, and I think the intention is a sound one. My attention has also been called to the fact that the eighth section only provides a bar in the case of a creditor who has presented a claim and obtained an award. That I think is right. A creditor may present a claim and then withdraw it, but if he withdraws his claim, before he knows whether the amount of the award will be the same as the claim or not, I do not see why his ordinary legal rights should be affected. The fact that he would have inflicted upon himself a certain amount of useless costs does not in any way invalidate his rights. If he has obtained an award, I think it is right that he should be bound by it and not be permitted to go to law and take his chance of getting the whole claim notwithstanding the award ; but if he does not know at the time he withdraws from before the Committee whether he will lose any part of his claim or not he does not seem to me to have prejudiced his ordinary right and therefore I should not care to do anything which would bar his ordinary remedies or to interfere with his rights, whatever they might happen to be."

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland : "I presume that according to the intention of the Bill a man who is awarded nothing is correctly said to 'obtain an award,' and is therefore barred from further proceedings."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller : "Certainly."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie : "But he is to be entitled to withdraw at any time before the award and the whole proceedings will be so much time wasted. A man might allow the proceedings to go on until it became manifest they were going against him, and then withdraw."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller : "I do not, I confess, see how to propose to leave a man without remedy merely for the presentation of a claim which might be withdrawn the next morning, nor can I see where to fix exactly the limiting point short of the award, and, as it is a well known practice of all arbitrators to keep the actual award secret until it is signed, I do not think that the risk of a withdrawal after he has learnt that there will be an adverse award will be run : but, if any more satisfactory form can be suggested by way of amendment now, I should not raise any technical objection to its being moved without notice ; but I am not myself in a position to propose an amendment more satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie : "Would you be prepared to bind him by a mere presentation of his claim before the proposed tribunal ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller : "I think that would be going too far."

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland : "Would it be possible to provide that, instead of the words 'who has presented a claim to the Committee under this Act,' the words 'presented a claim and pursued it under this Act' should be inserted ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller : "His Excellency the President suggests the words 'who has presented a claim and supported it by evidence before the Committee.' I think these words would fully answer the purpose."

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland : "I beg therefore to move that section 8 of the Bill be amended by substituting for the words 'obtained an award' the words 'supported it by evidence before the Committee.'"

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

UPPER BURMA LAWS ACT, 1886, AND SHAN STATES, 1888, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, and the Shan States Act, 1888. He said :—"This is a very simple and urgent matter which has come up within the last few days in the Foreign Department and which it is considered desirable to dispose of without any unnecessary delay. The point is this. In section 8 of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, the Local Government is given power, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extent to all or any of the Shan States the enactments in force in any part of Upper Burma, and by section 5 of the Shan States Act, 1888, the Local Government may in extending any Act declare the extension with such restrictions and modifications as the Local Government thinks fit. It is held that under these sections the Local Government can only extend the Act to the whole of Shan States. The civil station or Taunggyi, the head-quarters of the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States, is situated in the Shan State of Yaunghwe, and it has been found necessary to extend certain Acts to Taunggyi not in any way applicable to the rest of the State. Similar circumstances may arise in other States, and it is therefore proposed to insert in section 8, sub-section (1), of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, after the words 'Shan States,' and 'those States,' respectively, and in section 5 of the Shan States Act, 1888, after the words 'Shan State' the words 'or any specified local area threin,' so as to enable the Government to extend an Act to the chief town of a State which it would probably not be desirable to extend to the interior of a State. This is simply the proposal."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie moved his Excellency the President to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration. He explained that the Bill was purely formal and that there could be no possible objection to it.

His Excellency the President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie then moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned "sine die."

The Committee of the St. Petersburg Chess Club is, an Odessa correspondent says, arranging a tournament at which Mr. Mill, Mr. Lasker, Mr. Pilsbury, M. Steinitz, Mr. Tarrasch, and Mr. Tchigorin will take part. The series of games will probably commence about the middle of November, but no definite date has as yet been fixed. In the meantime it is not unlikely that other noted players will consent to take part in the tournament which will be held under the presidency of M. Saburoff, honorary chief of the St. Petersburg Club.

Some surprise has been expressed at the announcement that the Japanese intend to lay and work the 800 miles of submarine cable they have ordered from the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company for connecting Formosa to Japan. As a matter of fact, however, Japanese engineers have long been familiar with electrical work in all its branches. The Imperial Engineering College of Tokio has been in existence for over twenty years, and among its earliest professors were Professor W. E. Ayrton, a practical telegraphist, and Professor Perry, a pupil of Lord Kelvin, the doyen of telegraph engineers. Professor Ayrton and others introduced the highest methods of electrical training, and the Japanese being a quick-witted people are naturally fitted to become good electricians. They have produced more than one distinguished electrical experimenter. For the rest the methods of submarine telegraphy are now stereotyped, if we may use the word, and plans or books can easily be obtained which will "instruct them in all they may require to know."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the fortnight ending 12th October 1895, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888 in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the inventions and Designs Act :—G. F. Mathison, late Acting Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, now Pensioner, Kotri, for the cure of the bite of all venomous snakes ; Pierre Paulin Faure, of Place du Champs de Foire, Limoges (Haute Vienne), France, Engineer, for improvements in the method of, and machinery for, decorticating ramie and other textile plants and leaves ; L. Hund, of Bangalore City, Mysore, Southern India, Merchant, for a solution to make wood, or tents, trees, etc., proof against white ants, worms, weather and fire, which is non-poisonous, non-caustic and has a great covering power, and when dry looks white like oil paint. Samuel John Moore, Manufacturer, of 1429, King Street, West, in the City of Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, Canada, for improvements in manifold books ; W. B. Cox, Engineer, Tezpur, Assam, and A Leonard Trotman, Merchant, Dibrugrah, Assam, for an improved tray for tea withering ; David Dhanakoti Raju, a partner in the Firm of D. Raju and Company, Engineers and Iron Founders of Victoria Works, St. Thome, Madras, in British India, for a gear for raising water for irrigation by a continued circular movement adjustable to different depths of wells to be called the "Raju Gear ;" Dattoji Brothers and Co., care of Vishnu Dabulker, Armourer Havaldar, 22nd Bombay Infantry, blacksmiths, Bombay, for a forced draught double acting bellows ; John William Rickwood, Steam Crane Driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Khundwa, for a self-acting brake ; Henry Stainforth, of 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta, Merchant's Assistant, for an improved boat ; Henry Stainforth, of 11 Middleton Row, Calcutta, Merchant's Assistant, for improvements in boats ; Archibald David MacDonald, of Brighton, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, for improvements in and relating to telegraphic relays; Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in multitubular air-heating apparatus ; William Speirs Simson, of 49 Battersea Park Road, London, Civil Engineer, for improvements in or relating to chains of cycle and like gear and in gear wheels therefor.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Robert Greig Kennedy, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, at present residing at Largo, Fife, Scotland, for a self-acting canal sluice, gate and silt preventor. (Filed 4th September 1895) ; John Bannister, Machinery Manufacturer, of No. 9, la Calle de la Independencia, Mexico, in the Republic of Mexico, for an improved shuttle swell or binder. (Filed 19th September 1895) ; Dr. Richard Ottokar Lorenz, of Gottingen in the Grand dukedom of Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach in the German Empire, Lecturer of Chemistry at the University of Gottingen, for process and apparatus for the production of zinc and lead by electrolysis of the melted chlorides. (Filed 19th September 1895) ; Charles Martin Samuel Rooke, Supervisor, Public Works Department, at present residing at Motihari, in the district of Champarun, for an oven to be styled "Rooke's Patent Oven." (Filed 19th September 1895) ; Ernest Du'Solei Tupper, Commercial Traveller, of Prospect House Lozells Birmingham, England, for an improved advertising device. (Filed 19th September 1895) ; Adrian Gajardo, of 16, Calle Prat, Valparaiso, Chili, Engineer, for improvements in automatic apparatus for recording the number of passengers in railway and other vehicles, and also the number of persons entering and leaving buildings or the like. (Filed 19th September 1895) ; Henry Houldsworth, Junior, of 112, Ingrow Lane, Keighley, in the County of York, England, Cashier, for improvements in wheel barrows. (Filed 19th September 1895 ; Ira Ickringill, of Laurel Mount, Keighley, in the County of York, England, Worsted Spinner, for improvements in the manufacture of plush applicable for various new and useful purposes. (Filed 19th September 1895.)

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege for the period 2nd December 1895 to 1st December 1896, in respect of the undermentioned invention :—Alfred Addison Blandy, M.D., of 58, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, England, for improvements in the production of new compounds for the manufacture of the soles and heels of boots and shoes and for other and various useful purposes, the said compounds being characterized by their vulcanizing, insulating, and other qualities.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr. H. E. Walter's invention for improvements in apparatus for working punkahs. (Specification filed 7th July 1891) ; Mr. C. Y. Payne's invention for the automatic oil pump and burner, and an improvement in roof lamps for railway carriages. (Specification filed 27th June 1891) ; Mr. E. W. Cracknell's invention for improvements in the treatment of night soil and such like noxious matters, and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 9th July 1891) ; Mr. C. Luhrig's invention for improvements in apparatus for washing, separating and concentrating ores of different specific gravities. (Specification filed 26th June 1891) ; Mr. T. H. Stephen's invention for an automatic latch for railway carriage doors. (Specification filed 7th July 1891) ; Mr. J. Riekie's invention for an improved spring for rolling stock. (Specification filed 29th June 1891) ; Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook's invention for improvements in portable furniture. (Specification filed 9th July 1891) ; and Mr. E. Kohler's invention for improvements in sewing machines. (Specification filed 26th June 1891).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 16.

Daunt, Lt, Bengal, 1st C I Horse, on leave, from Agar.

October 17.

Prenton, Lt-Col, Bo, 7th Bo I, on leave, from Raipur.

October 21.

Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, York L I, on leave, from Nasserabad.

Walters, Lt, Bo, 24th B I, on duty, from Poona.

October 22.

Collins, Major, Bengal, M B Corps, on leave, from Sirvarpoor.

Bell, Lt, Bo, 1st C I Horse, on leave, from Agar.

DEPARTURES.—October 18.

Montressor, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Khadalla.

October 21.

Wells-Cole, Capt. Bo, York L I. on leave, to Poona.

Cahusac, Capt, 21st Bo I, on leave, to Matheran.

October 22.

Greenstreet, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Karachi.

Shore, Surgn-Major, Bengal, M B Corps, on leave, to Kherwara.

Ames, Lt, 28th M I, to join, to Quilon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.
2. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength from the 21st instant :—Gr. W. Thomson.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1895.

1. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head Quarters. The meeting will be held on the Wanowrie Ranges, Poona, from the 25th to 30th November.

Members intending to compete are requested to send their names, list of entries and entrance fees to the Adjutant not later than noon on the 6th November.

The Commanding Officer hopes that as many members as possible will enter for the events of this meeting.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Corps has the use of the range at Colaba on Saturday afternoon, the 26th instant. All members are asked to attend.
2. Members are asked to apply to the Sergeant Instructor for the new numerals.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October, 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Lambe is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal) are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the dates on which they assumed charge of their duties under that Govt :—Surgn-Major F D C Hawkins, Surgns-Capts W G P Alpin, M D, W Vost, M B, C M, J Chaytor-White, M D, C M, and H B Melville, M B, C M.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal) are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the dates on which they assumed charge of their duties under that Govt :—Surgns-Capts C H James and D T Lane, M D.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal) are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the dates on which they assumed charge of their duties under that Govt :—Surgn-Major F S Peck, Surgns-Capts E H Brown, F O'Kinealy, E C Oldham and B H Deare.

The Revd Henry Weare Blandford has been appointed to be a Chaplain, on probation, on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety Lieut A E Clarke, Army Vety Dept, is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept, with effect from the 26th Sept 1895, and is posted to the Madras Presidency as Supt, Civil Vety Dept, during the absence on leave of Vety Lieut C B M Harris, or until further orders.

Mr C G D Fordyce, Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, Bengal (Andamans), is appointed to officiate as Assist Inspr Genl of Forests and Supt of Working-Plans, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J L Pigot.

Mr W F Lloyd, offg Depy Consvr, 4th grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Andamans, vice Mr Fordyce.

Mr E Vredenburg and Mr G E Grimes, who have been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to be Assist Supts in the Geological Survey of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Gustave Rat as Acting Consular Agent for France at Karachi.

Mr T J C Chichele Plowden, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, is re-appointed, on return from extraordinary leave, to be a Resident of the 1st class, and Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The following sub pro tem appointments are made in the Central India Horse, consequent on the seconding of Capt W A Watson, I S C, Sqdn Commr, for employment as Aide de Camp to the General Officer Comdg the Quetta Dist :—Lieut W D Daunt, I S C, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Comdr : and Lieut A H O Spence, I S C, offg Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Officer.

Capt A F Bruce, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, and Asst Political Agent, and Asst Commr in Quetta and Pishin, held charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent and Depy Commr, Quetta and Pishin, in addition to his own duties.

Capt W H M Stewart, I S C, Political Asst of the 1st (offg Political Agent of the 3rd) class, and Asst to the British Agent at Gilgit, is granted furlough for one year, eleven months and twenty-three days.

Capt W M Cubitt, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class and Political Agents in Southern Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Surgn Lieut H Burden, I M S (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgn at Gilgit, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgn Capt H B Luard, M B, and during the absence on furlough of Surgn Capt J R Roberts.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Surgn Capt J R Roberts, I M S (Bengal), Agency Surgn, Gilgit, (p a) for two months.

Lieut Col E A Fraser, I S C, Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted, on return from special leave, as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major and Bt-Col F. Ventris, Essex Regt, to be an Assist Adj-Genl on the establishment, vice Col H S Tandy, appointed Assist Adjt-Genl, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command.

Major J P W Spankie, I S C offg Assist Judge Advocate-Genl 7th Circle, to be an Assist Judge Advocate Genl on the establishment, vice Major W Lambert, promoted.

Second-Lieut R F Warburton, Somersetshire L I offg wing officer, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 31st January 1894. Subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Warburton will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps subject to H M's approval.

The promotion of Sub-Condr E Winkworth is antedated from the 7th March.

NATIVE ARMY.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Dafadar Awal Khan to be Jemadar, vice Dost Muhammad Khan, promoted.

7th Bengal Cavalry Ressaidar Hira Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadar Muhammad Akbar Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, vice Risaldar Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

16th (The Lucknow) Regt of Bengal Infy—Havildar Mahabir Singh to be Jemadar, vice Udit Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

31st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Baghel Singh to be Subadar, vice Kishun Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

35th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Sewa Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Kripal Singh to be Jemadar, vice Subadar Dharm Singh, deceased ; and Havildar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, vice Nihal Singh, deceased.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Risaldar Kesar Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Abdus-Samad to be Risaldar, Jemadar Taj Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, and Kot-Dafadar Bostan Khan to be Jemadar, vice Risaldar Major Nizam-ud-din, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment.

3rd Sikh Infantry—Subadar Gopal Singh, Sardar Bahadur, to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Lehna Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Baryam Singh to be Jemadar, vice Subadar Major Gur-ditt Singh, Sardar Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment.

REWARDS.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion of the following warrant officer :—Sub Condr A Youles to be Condr, supernumerary.

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the unattached list, Madras Command, is awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct with gratuity :—Staff Sergt J P Finnimore.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—John Wedderspoon, Esq, to be Capt, vice Kentish, transferred to the supernumerary list ; and W Pickford, Gent, to be Second-Lieut, to complete the establishment.

E I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—G B Jenyns, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Curtis, promoted.

Orissa Vol Rifles Corps—R C Ewing, Gent, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment ; and Second Lieut H J Bell to be Lieut, vice Bond, resigned.

Presidency Vol Rifle Battalion—A S Judge, Esq, to be Capt, to complete the establishment.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles—Lieut A Lambert to be Capt, vice Alexander, resigned.

2nd Battn, B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Capt J R Williams resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Secretary of State for India :—To be Sub-Lieuts—R B L FitzWilliams, and C W Ramsay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G Heaven, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

The Hon L M St Clair, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Assam, is transferred to the Central Provinces.

Capt H Bonham-Carter, R E, class II, grade 3, sub pro tem, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is re-transferred to the Engineer Estabt of the Public Works Dept, Railway Branch, and is graded as an Assist Engr 1st grade.

The following officiating appointment is made during the absence of Mr C J Keene, Dist Traffic Supt, North Western Railway on privilege leave :—Mr M P Schembry, Traffic Inspr, to officiate as Assist Traffic Supt.

Bt-Col T Gracey, R E, is confirmed as Director General of Railways, and Depy Secy to the Government of India in the Public Works Dept, vice Col R A Sargeaunt R E retired.

Mr F Morrison, Govt Examiner of Accounts, E I Railway, is granted furlough out of India for one year, three months and twenty days.

Mr W F Barrow, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is appointed Govt Examiner of Accounts, E I Railway, in succession to Mr Morrison.

Mr I S Sherlock Hubbard is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, in succession to Mr Barrow.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette October 19.*)

Surgn-Capt A E Roberts, Civil Surgn, Aligarh, leave on medical certificate for one month and six days.

Surgn-Capt L G Fischer, Civil Surgn, Moradabad, privilege leave for fifteen days.

Mr W G Jackson, Magte and Collr, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, to officiate as Commr of Excise and Stamps and Inspr-Genl of Registration.

Mr T Stoker, Commr of Excise and Stamps and Inspr-Genl of Registration, on relief by Mr Jackson to officiate as Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, vice Mr T W Holderness.

Mr J O Miller, offg Secy to Govt, vice Mr Holderness, to officiate as Secy to Govt, vice Mr Impey.

Surgn-Capt W H Horrocks, I M S, to Hold civil medical charge of Ranikhet in addition to his military duties.

Surgn-Lieut-Col M D Moriarity, Civil Surgn, Meerut, to hold visiting medical charge of the Aligarh district, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surgn Capt A E Roberts.

Mr J A Norrie, Asst Commr, Barra Banki, to be Asst Settlement Officer, Bara Banki.

Mr H W Pike, offg Secy to Govt, on being relieved by Mr Stoker to officiate as Depy Commr, Sitapur.

Mr E A Gardiner, Inspr of Police, 1st grade, on being relieved of the charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Pilibhit, to be Municipal Asst District Supdt of Police, Lucknow, sub pro tem.

Inspr T G Holland, of the Lucknow District Police, to officiate as Municipal Asst District Supdt of Police, Lucknow, in addition to his other duties, until relieved by Mr E A Gardiner.

Mr C E Crawford, offg Jt Magte, on return from privilege leave to the Shahjahanpur district.

Mr R W Gillan, Jt Magte, on return from furlough to the Meerut district.

Mr T C Piggott, Jt Magte, on return from privilege leave to the Budaun district.

Capt G B Crawley, Cantt Magt, on return from leave to Bareilly.

Mr R L Nestor, offg Depy Collr, on return from privilege leave to the Aligarh District.

Mr W H Moreland, offg Depy Commr, Unao, on being relieved by Mr Rogers to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Settlement Officer, and to be posted to the Partabgarh district.

Mr W A W Last, offg Settlement Officer, Hardoi, on being relieved by Mr Davis, to revert to Asst Settlement Officer and to be posted to Sitapur.

Mr H Spencer, offg Magte and Collr, Mainpuri, on being relieved by Mr Nugent to revert to Jt Magte, Mainpuri.

Mr H J Boas, offg Magte and Collr, Jaunpur, on being relieved by Mr Reynolds to revert to offg Jt Magte and to be posted to Naini Tal as Asst Commr.

Mr C A Sherring, offg Magte and Collr, Gorakhpur on being relieved by Mr Hoey to revert to Jt Magte in charge of the Kassia subdivision in the Gorakhpur district.

Col J T Quin, offg Commr, Kumaun, on being relieved by Col Grigg to revert to his substantive appointment as Depy Commr, Hardoi.

Mr C E Wild, offg Depy Commr, Hardoi, on being relieved by Colonel Quin to revert to Jt Magte, Bareilly.

Mr P Fitzgerald, Municipal Asst District Supdt of Police Lucknow to revert to Inspr of Police 1st grade.

The Rev F J Clarke Chaplain, from Dehra to Allahabad as chaplain of the Civil Lines.

Mr. E Rogers, offg Depy Commr, Sitapur, on being relieved by Mr Pike to Unao in the same capacity.

Mr E A Molony offg Depy Commr, Lucknow, on being relieved by Mr Darrah to Basti as offg Magte and Collr.

Mr J Nugent, Magte and Collr, on being relieved by Mr Molony from Basti to Mainpuri.

Capt R E S Taylor, offg Cantt Magte, on relief by Capt G B Crawley, from Bareilly to Fyzabad.

Mr C S Elloy, Depy Collr, on relief by Mr Nestor, from Aligarh to Benares.

Mr F J Fanthome, Depy Collr, on relief by Mr Elloy from Benares to Agra.

Mr L Stuart, offg Jt Magte in charge of the Kassia sub-division on being relieved by Mr Sherring to Gorakhpur.

Mr F O Oertel, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Bulandshahr Division Ganges Canal.

Mr W Jenkins, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Municipal Dept is, on the completion of his term of deputation with that Dept, appointed to the charge of Lucknow District as District Engineer.

Mr W G Wood, Ex Engr, 3rd, grade, Divisional Engr, Fyzabad, is appointed to act as personal Asst to the Chief Engr and Under-Secy to Govt in the buildings and Roads and Railway Branches of the P W D of these Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J R C Nicolls, Ex Engr, 2nd grade.

Mr C H Holme, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, District Engr, Sitapur, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Fyzabad Division vice Mr W G Wood, Ex Engr 3rd grade transferred.

Mr P McKenzie, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Divisional Engr Gorakhpur, is, on relief of the charge of that division by Mr C H Holme, postal to the charge of the Gorakhpur District as District, Engr vice Mr Burton Chandu Lal transferred.

Mr C H Holme, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Divisional Engr, Fyzabad, is appointed to the charge of the Gorakhpur Division Provincial Works, from date on which he relieves Mr P McKenzie of the charge of that division.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE professorship of geology and mineralogy in the University of Toronto is vacant through the resignation of Professor Chapman.

Horse-shoes are now made by an electrical forge at Niagara, the power being derived from the Falls through the dynamos of the Cataract Construction Company.

Professor Price, Commissioner of Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada, has been examining the coast of British Columbia, with a view to finding suitable spots for the cultivation of lobsters.

The Governor-General of Goa, India, has appointed a committee of six gentlemen to superintend the excavations of the ancient city of Goa, with a view to finding relics of the traditional past and preserving the monuments of Portuguese rule in that country.

The French Government spent 180,000 francs in the destruction of wolves last year, but so rapidly are the animals being exterminated, that only 2,500 francs have been paid for premiums this year. Wolves are now very scarce in no fewer than 55 departments.

The United States Geological Expedition to Alaska has returned safely to San Francisco after a very successful trip. It has been examining the gold and coal fields of the territory, and also the volcanoes and glaciers, so that we may expect an interesting report in due time.

Ladybirds are sometimes killed by persons ignorant that they are a good friend to the gardener, because they eat small vermin. The dragon-fly, or "needle case," is another useful insect, which is killed in some districts under the belief that it has a sting. He is an enemy of house and other flies.

Messrs. Rowland Ward and Co., of Piccadilly, are ending out invitations to naturalists to inspect two specimens of the white rhinoceros they have mounted. They were shot in Zululand, so that a new haunt of the animal has been discovered, and as yet it does not appear to be so nearly extinct as was believed a few months ago.

Mexico has decided to adopt the metric system on and after September 16th, 1896. For some time past the system has been employed in the Government departments, but it will now become the only legal system of measures in the Republic, and will supersede the old arbitrary Spanish standards, which are almost as bad as our own.

The Kansas University Geological Expedition has brought back several tons of valuable fossils of the Mezozoic and Tertiary periods. Among these are complete skeletons of the Bos Antiquus, a fine skull of Monoclonius (Triceraptops), and a specimen of Hesperornis which was found on a slab of chalk bearing the marks of its body.

Mr. Walter Hough recommends the following composition for preserving specimens of natural history from the attacks of insects:—570 grains of a saturated solution of arsenic acid, 570 grains of essence of petroleum, 140 grains of alcohol at 95° of proof, 1 grain of phenic acid, and 1 grain of a 10 per cent. solution of strychnine.

The Irish elk ("Megaceros Hibernicus") has found a congener in the Megaceros Ruffi recently described by Professor Nehring, of Berlin. It stands between the Irish elk and the fallow deer ("Dama vulgaris"), and seems to have lived during the first interglacial period, that is, antecedent to the Irish elk. Its antlers have fewer "points" than the Irish elk, and are smaller in proportion to the head.

The electrical current in the wire is thus varied in length according to the light and shade of the picture. At the other end of the line-wire this current makes a tiny electric lamp to shine more or less brightly, and thus affect a sensitised plate over which its ray travels in a spiral path like that of the stylus at the other end. In this way a light and shade photograph is produced resembling the original.

The American "snow plant of the Sierras" (Sarcodes sanguinea), which rears its thick sub-tropical spike of red flowers out of the snows of the mountains is, according to Mr. Meehan, an American physiologist, who has specially studied it, not a parasite (like the Balanophores, which it resembles), but a saprophyte; that is to say, it is nourished by dead organic matters. It is an annual, germinating on the radicles of conifers, but afterwards drawing its food from the ground, into which it thrusts very deeply.

A Swedish inventor recently exhibited an experimental apparatus, which he hopes to apply in transmitting photographs by wire, after the manner of Mr. Amstutz, whose invention we recently described in this column. It is based on the well-known fact that the electrical resistance of selenium diminishes under the influence of life. A pencil of selenium travels over the negative in a spiral line and light alls upon its point through the negative in such a way as to alter its resistance in proportion to the intensity of the light.

Dr. Breslauer has proved by experiment that carbolised oil and carbolic acid mixed with olive oil, vaseline, or fats are not good disinfectants. Such disinfectants as corbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, boric acid, nitrate of silver, etc., should be mixed with lanolin or unguentum leniens. Such ointments as unguentum cineratum (benzoatum) and unguentum precipitatum album are much better antiseptics than unguentum zinci ("zinc ointment"). For making ointments he recommends lanolin and unguentum leniens to mix with the antiseptic salt.

The supply of gutta-precha, which had threatened to cease, owing to the practice of cutting down the trees to obtain the gum, is now in a fair way of being permanent, thanks to M. Hourant, who showed that gum superior in quality to that from the trunk could be extracted from the leaf of the tree. His plan has been tried with every success at Sarawak, and it is found that two pluckings of the leaf give as much gum as the destruction of the whole tree by the older method. The tree is none the worse for the plucking, and, moreover, the saplings at the roots of trees formerly cut down are also made to yield a harvest of gum.

M. Raoul Pictet, the French chemist, who has long been experimenting with intense cold, finds that phosphorescence ceases at very low temperatures. Glass tubes filled with sulphides of calcium, strontium, and barium were exposed to the sun and then taken into a dark room where the intensity and duration of the phosphorescence was noted. After being again exposed to the sun the tubes were put into a mixture where by rapidly lowering the pressure their temperature was reduced to—140 deg.; they then showed no sign of phosphorescence; but after a time the upper parts of the tubes which had been least cooled began to glow, and as the temperature rose the light extended, becoming at last as bright as in the first experiment.

Literary forms and diction are coming more and more under the scrutiny of science. The "Fortnightly Review" contains an interesting article, by Professor Alfred Wallace, on the mimetic element in language, which, of course, has long been recognised both by philologists and authors. Professor Wallace is, we think, inclined to attach more importance to it than it deserves, as may readily be seen by comparing the words of different languages which mean the same thing. There are comparatively few of these which sound alike, not to say identically. As a matter of fact, the expressiveness of a word is not simply dependent of mimicry, but on many other ineffable or at least indefinable properties. A mimetic word is plainly suggestive, but there are still finer shades of suggestion due to the association of ideas which appear to have no obvious mimetic foundation.

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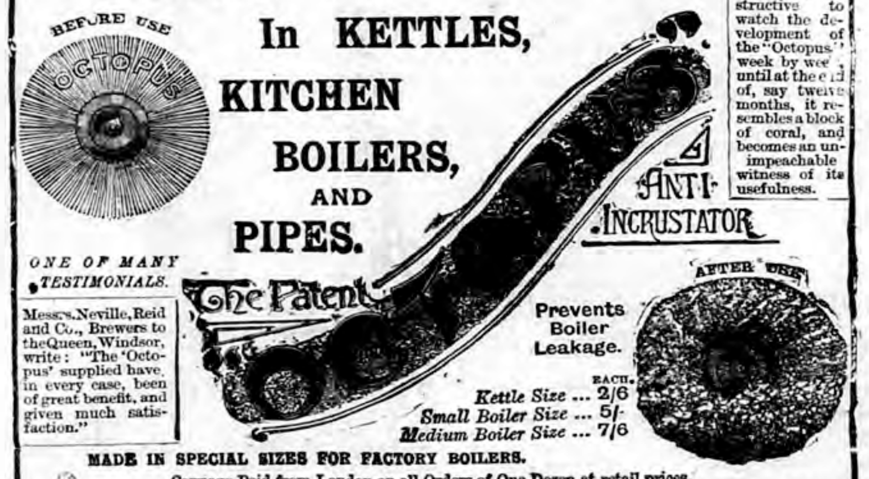

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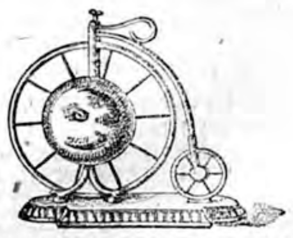
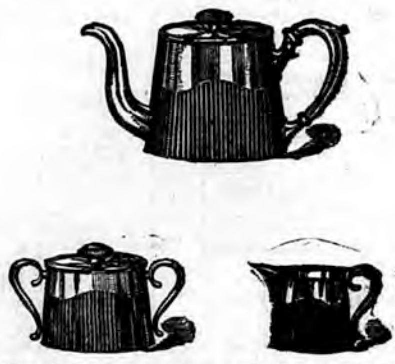
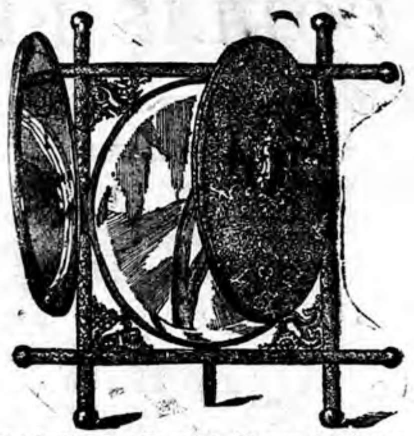
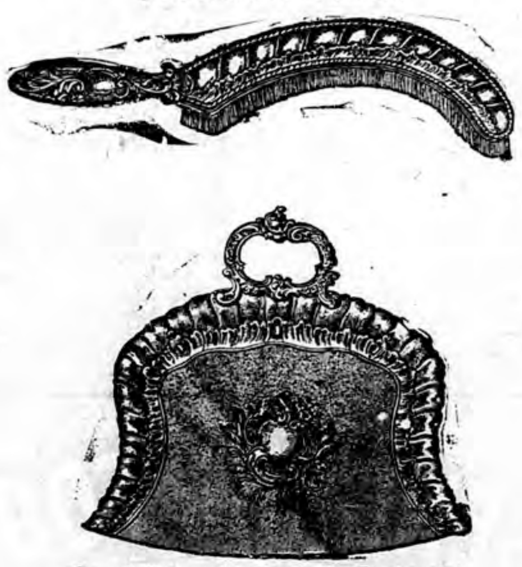
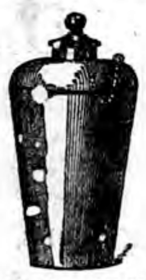
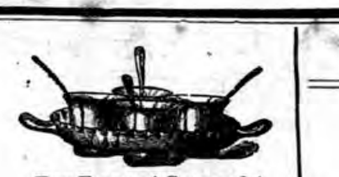

Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

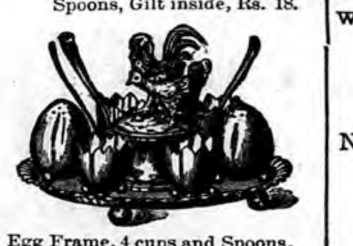

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

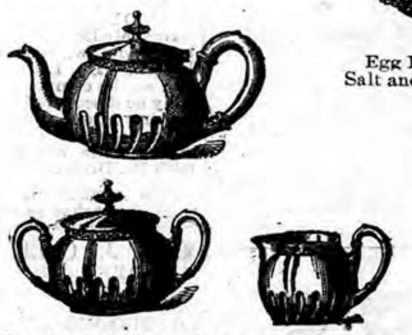

Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

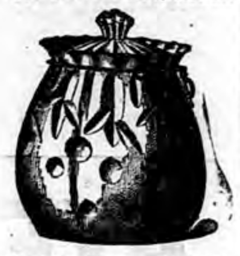

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

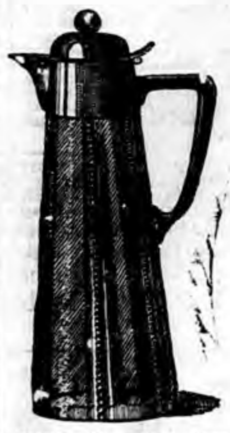

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

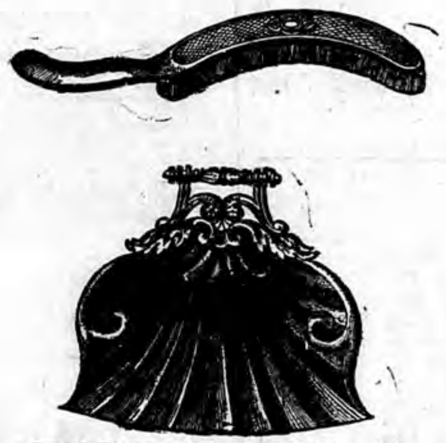

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

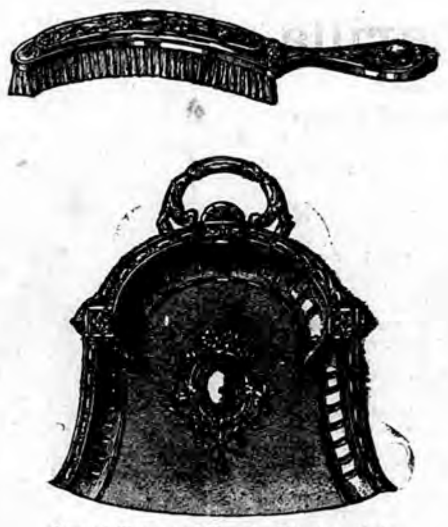

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

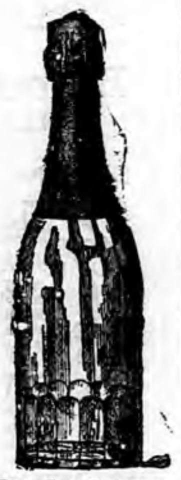

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

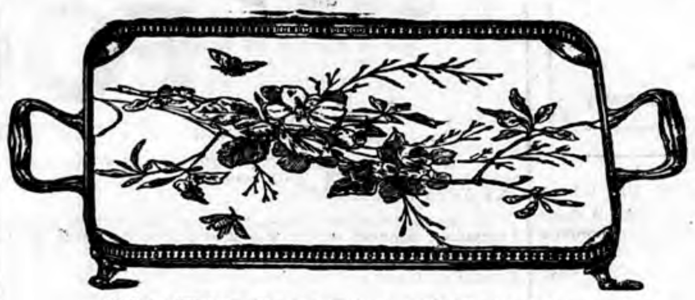

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

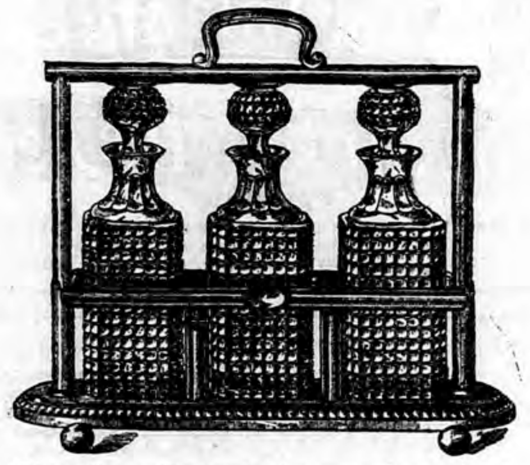

Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

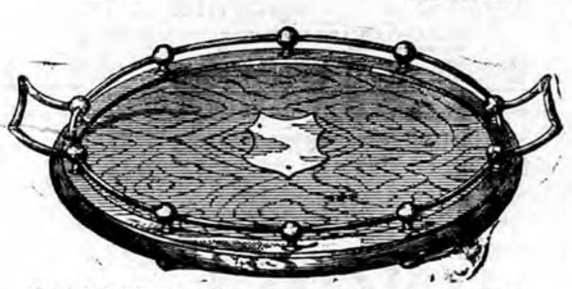

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.


Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.


Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.


Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.


Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.


Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

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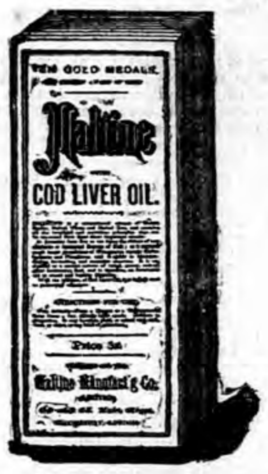

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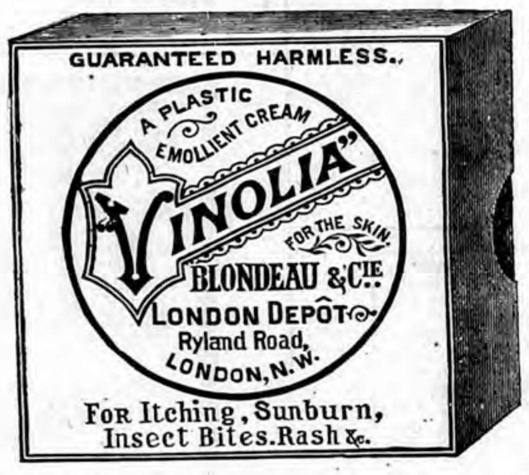
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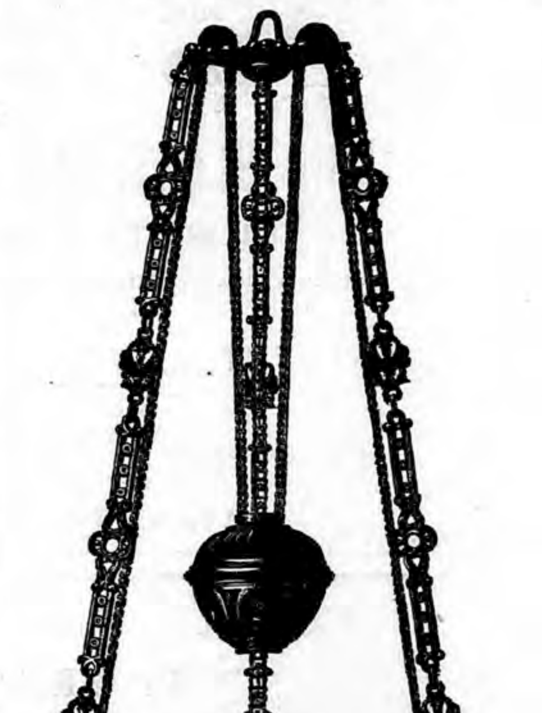
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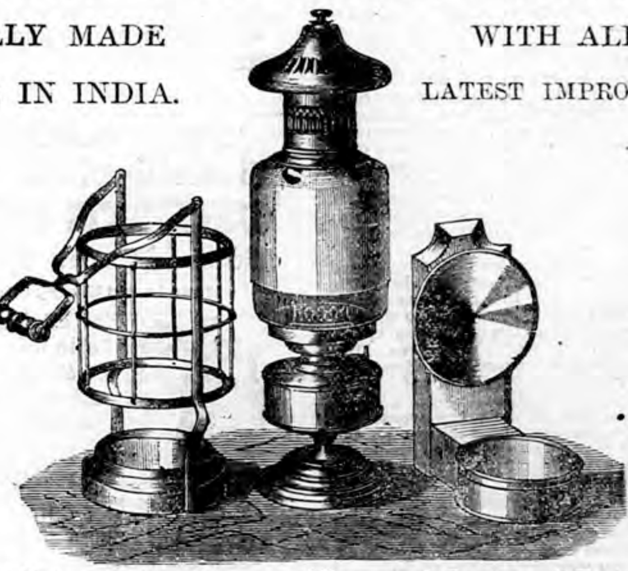

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